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REMARKS ON THE USE AND PRACTICE OF MUSIC.

Illuſtrative of an elegant Frontiſpiece of the Mythology of Muſic.

The man that hath no muſic in himſelf,
Nor is not moved by concord of ſweet ſounds,
Is fit for treaſons, ſtratagems, and ſpoils;
The motion of his ſpirit are dull as night,
And his affections dark as Erebus:
Let no ſuch man be truſted. SHAKSPEARE.

THERE are few who have not felt the charms of muſic, and acknowledged its expreſſions to be intelligible to the heart. It is a language of delightful ſenſations, that is far more eloquent than words: it breathes to the ear the cleareſt intimations; but how it was learned, to what origin we owe it, or what is the meaning of ſome of its moſt affecting ſtrains, we know not.

We feel plainly that muſic touches and gently agitates the agreeable and ſublime paſſions; that it wraps us in melancholy, and elevates in joy; that it diſſolves and inflames; that it melts us in tenderneſs, and rouſes to rage; but its ſtrokes are ſo fine and delicate, that, like a tragedy, even the paſſions that are wounded, pleaſe; its ſorrows are charming, and its rage heroic and delightful; as people feel the particular paſſions with different degrees of force, their taſte of harmony muſt proportionably vary. Muſic then is a language directed to the paſſions; but the rudeſt paſſions put on a new nature, and become pleaſing in harmony: let us add, alſo, that it awakens ſome paſſions which we perceive not in ordinary life. Particularly the moſt elevated ſenſation of muſic ariſes from a confuſed perception of ideal or viſionary beauty and rapture, which is ſufficiently perceivable to fire the imagination, but not clear enough to become an object of knowledge. This ſhadowy beauty the mind attempts, with a languiſhing curioſity, to collect into a diſtinct object of view and comprehenſion; but it ſinks and eſcapes, like the diſſolving ideas of a delightful dream, that are neither within the reach of the memory, nor yet totally fled. The nobleſt charm of muſic then, though real and affecting, ſeems too confuſed and fluid to be collected into a diſtinct idea. Harmony is always underſtood by the crowd, and almoſt always miſtaken

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by muſicians; who are too often ſervile followers of the taſte in faſhion, and who have expended much time and pains on the mechanic and practical part, lay a ſtreſs on the dexterities of hand, which yet have no real value, but as they ſerve to produce thoſe collections of ſound that move the paſſions.

Pathos, however, or expreſſion, is the chief excellence of muſic. Without this, it may amuſe the ear, it may give a little exerciſe to the mind of the hearer, it may for a moment withdraw the attention from the anxieties of life, it may ſhow the performer's dexterity, the ſkill of the compoſer, or the merit of the inſtruments; and in all or any of theſe ways, it may afford a ſlight pleaſure; but, without engaging the affections, it can never yield that permanent, uſeful, and heart-felt gratification, which legiſlators, civil, military, and eccleſiaſtical, have expected from it. Is it abſurd to aſcribe utility, and permanence, to the effects produced by this noble art? Let us expatiate a little in its praiſe.—Did not one of the wiſeſt, and leaſt voluptuous, of all ancient legiſlators, Lycurgus, give great encouragement to muſic? Does not Polybius, a moſt judicious author, aſcribe the humanity of the Arcadians to the influence of this art, and the barbarity of their neighbours the Cynethians to their neglect of it? Does not Monteſquieu, one of the firſt names in modern philoſophy, prefer it to all other amuſements, as being that which leaſt corrupts the ſoul? Quintilian is very copious in the praiſe of muſic; and extols it as an incentive to valour, as an inſtrument of moral and intellectual diſcipline, as an auxiliary to ſcience, as an object of attention to the wiſeſt men, and a ſource of comfort and an aſſiſtant in labour, even to the meaneſt. The heroes of ancient Greece were ambitious to excel in muſic; and it is recorded of Themiſtocles, as ſomething extraordinary, that he was not. Socrates appears to have had checks of conſcience for neglecting to accompliſh himſelf in this art; for he tells Cebes, a little before he ſwallowed the deadly draught, that he had all his life been haunted with a dream, in which one ſeemed to ſay to him, 'O, Socrates, compoſe and practice muſic;' in compliance with which admonition he amuſed himſelf while under ſentence of death, with turning ſome of Eſop's fables into verſe, and making a hymn in honour of Apollo;—the only ſort of harmonious compoſition that was then in his power. In armies, muſic has always been cultivated as a ſource of pleaſure, a principle of regular motion, and an incentive to valour and enthuſiaſm. The ſon of Sirach declares the ancient poets and muſicians to be worthy of honour, and ranks them with the benefactors of mankind. Nay, Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles, were pleaſed to introduce this art into the Chriſtian worſhip; and the church has in every age followed the example.

Muſic, however, would not have recommended itſelf ſo effectually to general eſteem, if it had always been merely inſtrumental. For the expreſſion of muſic without poetry is vague and ambiguous; and hence it is, that the ſame air may ſometimes be repeated to every ſtanza of a long ode or ballad. The change of the poet's ideas, provided the ſubject continue nearly the ſame, does not always require a change of the muſic: and if critics have ever determined otherwiſe, they were led into the miſtake, by ſuppoſing, what every muſician knows to be abſurd, that, in fitting verſes to a tune, or a tune to verſes, it is more neceſſary, that particular words ſhould have particular notes adapted to them, than that the general tenor of the muſic ſhould accord with the general nature of the ſentiments.

It is true, that to a favourite air, even when unaccompanied with words, we do commonly annex certain ideas, which may have come to be related to it in conſequence of ſome accidental

aſſociation: and ſometimes we imagine a reſemblance (which, however, is merely imaginary) between certain melodies and certain thoughts or objects. Thus a Scotchman may fancy, that there is ſome ſort of likeneſs between that charming air, which he calls *Tweedſide*, and the ſcenery of a fine paſtoral country: and to the ſame air, even when only played on an inſtrument, he may annex the ideas of romantic love and rural tranquillity; becauſe theſe form the ſubject of a pretty little ode, which he has often heard ſung to that air. But all this is the effect of habit. A foreigner, who hears that tune for the firſt time, entertains no ſuch fancy. The utmoſt we can expect from him is, to acknowledge the air to be ſweet and ſimple. He would ſmile, if we were to aſk him, whether it bears any reſemblance to the hills, groves, and meadows, adjoining to a beautiful river; nor would he perhaps think it more expreſſive of romantic love, than of conjugal, parental, or filial affection, tender melancholy, moderate joy, or any other gentle paſſion. Certain it is, that on any one of theſe topics, an ode might be compoſed, which would ſuit the air moſt perfectly. So ambiguous is muſical expreſſion.

It is likewiſe true, that muſic merely inſtrumental does often derive ſignificancy from external circumſtances. When an army in battle-array is advancing to meet the enemy, words are not neceſſary to give meaning to the military muſic. And a ſolemn air on the organ, introducing or dividing the church-ſervice, may not only elevate the mind, and baniſh impertinent thoughts, but alſo, deriving energy from the ſurrounding ſcene, may promote religious meditation.

Nor can it be denied, that inſtrumental muſic may both quicken our ſenſibility, and give a direction to it; that is, may both prepare the mind for being affected, and determine it to one ſet of affections rather than another:—to melancholy, for inſtance, rather than merriment, compoſure rather than agitation, devotion rather than levity, and contrariwiſe. Certain tunes, too, there are, which, having been always connected with certain actions, do, merely from the power of habit, diſpoſe men to thoſe actions. Such are the tunes commonly uſed to regulate the motions of dancing.

Yet it is generally true, that poetry is the moſt immediate and moſt accurate interpreter of muſic. Without this auxiliary, a piece of the beſt muſic, heard for the firſt time, might be ſaid to mean ſomething, but we ſhould not be able to ſay what. It might incline the heart to ſenſibility; but poetry, or language, would be neceſſary to improve that ſenſibility into a real emotion, by fixing the fancy upon ſome definite and affecting ideas. A fine inſtrumental ſymphony well performed, is like an oration delivered with propriety, but in an unknown tongue; it may affect us a little, but conveys no determinate feeling; we are alarmed, perhaps, or melted, or ſoothed, but it is very imperfectly, becauſe we know not why; the ſinger, by taking up the ſame air, and applying words to it, immediately tranſlates the oration into our own language; then all uncertainty vaniſhes, the fancy is filled with determinate ideas, and determinate emotions take poſſeſſion of the heart.

A great part of our faſhionable muſic ſeems intended rather to tickle and aſtoniſh the hearers, than to inſpire them with any permanent emotions. And if that be the end of the art, then, to be ſure, this faſhionable muſic is juſt what it ſhould be, and the ſimpler ſtrains of former ages are good for nothing. Nor is it neceſſary now to enquire, whether it be better for an audience to be thus tickled and aſtoniſhed, than to have their fancies impreſſed with beautiful images, and their hearts melted with tender paſſions, or elevated with ſublime ones. But if this one point is granted, that muſic is more or leſs perfect, in proportion as it has more or leſs power over the heart, it will follow, that all muſic merely inſtrumental, and which

does not derive ſignificancy from any of the aſſociations, habits, or outward circumſtances, abovementioned, is to a certain degree imperfect; and that while the rules hinted at in the following queries, are overlooked by compoſers and performers, vocal muſic, though it may aſtoniſh mankind, or afford them a ſlight gratification, will never be attended with thoſe important effects, that we know it produced of old in the days of ſimplicity and true taſte.

Firſt, Is not good muſic ſet to bad poetry as unexpreſſive, and therefore as abſurd, as good poetry ſet to bad muſic, or as harmonious language without meaning? Yet the generality of muſicians appear to be indifferent in regard to this matter. If the ſound of the words be good, or the meaning of particular words agreeable; if there be a competency of hills and rills, doves and loves, fountains and mountains, with a tolerable collection of garlands and lambkins, nymphs and cupids, *bergeres* and *torterellas*, they are not ſolicitous about ſenſe or elegance. In all this they ſeem to conſult their own honour as little as the rational entertainment of others. For what is there to elevate the mind of that compoſer, who condemns himſelf to ſet muſic to inſipid doggrel? Handel's genius never ſoared to heaven, till it caught ſtrength and fire from the ſtrains of inſpiration. Secondly, Should not the words of every ſong be intelligible to thoſe to whom it is addreſſed, and be diſtinctly articulated, ſo as to be heard as plainly as the notes? Or can the human mind be rationally gratified with that which it does not perceive, or which, if it did perceive, it would not underſtand? And therefore, is not the muſic of a ſong faulty, when it is ſo complex as to make the diſtinct articulation of the words impracticable? Thirdly, If the ſinger's voice and words ought to be heard in every part of the ſong, can there be any propriety in noiſy accompaniments? And as every performer in a numerous band is not perfectly diſcreet, and as ſome performers may be more careful to diſtinguiſh themſelves than do juſtice to the ſong, will not an inſtrumental accompaniment be almoſt neceſſarily too noiſy, if it is complex? Fourthly, Does not the frequent repetition of the ſame words in a ſong, confound its meaning, and diſtract the attention both of the ſinger and hearer? And are not long-winded diviſions (or ſucceſſions of notes warbled to one ſyllable) attended with a like inconvenience, and with this additional bad effect, that they diſqualify the voice for expreſſion, by exhauſting it? Is not ſimplicity as great a perfection in muſic, as in painting and poetry? Or ſhould we admire that orator, who choſe to expreſs by five hundred words, a ſentiment that might be more emphatically conveyed in five? Fifthly, The ſinger ought to bear in mind that he has ſentiments to utter as well as ſounds. And if ſo, ſhould he not perfectly underſtand what he ſays, as well as what he ſings; and not only modulate his notes with the art of a muſician, but alſo pronounce his words with the propriety of a public ſpeaker? If he is taught to do this, he will learn of courſe to avoid all grimace and finical geſticulation, and he will then acquit himſelf in ſinging like a rational creature, and a man of ſenſe, whereas, by purſuing a contrary conduct, he is to be conſidered rather as a puppet, or wind-inſtrument, than as an elegant artiſt. Sixthly, Is not church muſic more important than any other, and ought it not for that reaſon to be moſt intelligible and expreſſive? But this cannot be the caſe, if the notes are drawn out to ſuch an immoderate length, that the words of the ſinger cannot be underſtood? Beſides, does not exceſſive ſlowneſs, in ſinging or ſpeaking, tend rather to wear out the ſpirits, than to elevate the fancy, or warm the heart? It would ſeem, then, that the vocal part of church muſic never ſhould be ſo ſlow, as to fatigue thoſe who ſing, or to render the words of the ſong in any degree unintelligi-

ble to thoſe who hear. Seventhly, Flouriſhed cadences, whether by a voice or inſtrument, ſerve no other purpoſe, than to take off our attention from the ſubject, and ſet us a ſtaring at the flexibility of the performer's voice, the ſwiftneſs of his fingers, or the ſound of his fiddle. And if this be their only uſe, do they not counteract, inſtead of promoting, the chief end of muſic? What ſhould we think, if a tragedian, at the concluſion of every ſcene, or of every ſpeech, in Othello, were to ſtrain his throat into a preternatural ſcream, make a hideous wry face, or cut a caper four feet high? We might wonder at the ſtrength of his voice, the pliancy of his features, or the ſpringineſs of his limbs; but ſhould hardly admire him as intelligent in his art, or reſpectful to his audience.

But is it not agreeable to hear a florid ſong by a fine performer, though now and then the voice ſhould be drowned amid the accompaniments, and though the words ſhould not be underſtood by the hearers, or even by the ſinger? To this it may be anſwered, that nothing can be very agreeable, which brings diſappointment. In the caſe ſuppoſed, the tones of the voice might no doubt give pleaſure: but from inſtrumental muſic we expect ſomething more, than mere ſweetneſs of ſound. From poetry and muſic united we have a right to expect pathos, ſentiment, and melody, and in a word every gratification that the tuneful art can beſtow. But in ſweetneſs of tone the beſt ſinger is not ſuperior, and ſcarcely equal, to an Eolus harp, to Viſcher's hautboy, or to Giardini's violin. And can we without diſſatisfaction ſee a human creature dwindle into mere wood and catgut? Can we be gratified with what only tickles the ear, when we had reaſon to hope, that a powerful addreſs would have been made to the heart?

Every thing in art, nature, or common life, muſt give delight, which communicates delightful paſſions to the human mind. And becauſe all the paſſions that muſic can inſpire are of the agreeable kind, it follows that all pathetic or expreſſive muſic muſt be agreeable. Muſic may inſpire devotion, fortitude, compaſſion, benevolence, tranquillity; it may infuſe a gentle ſorrow that ſoftens, without wounding the heart, or a ſublime horror, that expands and elevates, while it aſtoniſhes the imagination: but muſic has no expreſſion for impiety, cowardice, cruelty, hatred, or diſcontent. For every eſſential rule of the art tends to produce pleaſing combinations of ſound; and it is difficult to conceive, how from theſe any painful or criminal affections ſhould ariſe. It might, however, be practicable, by means of harſh tones, irregular rhyme, and continual diſſonance, to work the mind into a diſagreeable ſtate, and to produce horrible thoughts, and criminal propenſity, as well as painful ſenſations. But this would not be muſic; nor can it ever be for the intereſt of any ſociety, to put ſuch a villainous art in practice.

Milton was ſo ſenſible of the moral tendency of muſical expreſſion, that he aſcribes to it the power of raiſing ſome praiſe-worthy emotions, even in the devils themſelves, and with his lines we ſhall conclude the preſent article.

Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and ſoft recorders; ſuch as raiſ'd
To highth of nobleſt temper heroes old
Arming to battle, and inſtead of rage
Deliberate valour breath'd, firm and unmov'd
With dread of death to flight or foul retreat;
Nor wanting pow'r to mitigate and ſwage
With ſolemn touches troubled thoughts, and chaſe
Anguiſh and doubt and fear and ſorrow and pain,
From mortal or immortal minds. Thus they
Breathing united force with fixed thought
Mov'd on in ſilence to ſoft pipes, that charm'd
Their painful ſteps o'er the burnt ſoil.

Book 1.

ON THE STATE OF THE SCOTCH PEASANTRY.

[From the Life of Robert Burns, the Poet, prefixed to his Works, by Dr. Currie, of Liverpool.]

ROBERT BURNS was in reality what he has been repreſented to be, a Scottiſh peaſant. To render the incidents of his humble ſtory generally intelligible, it ſeems therefore adviſeable to prefix ſome obſervations on the character and ſituation of the order to which he belonged, a claſs of men diſtinguiſhed by many peculiarities. By this means we ſhall form a more correct notion of the advantages with which he ſtarted, and of the obſtacles which he ſurmounted. A few obſervations on the Scottiſh peaſantry, will not perhaps be found unworthy of attention in other reſpects, and the ſubject is in a great meaſure new. Scotland has produced perſons of high diſtinction in every branch of philoſophy and literature, and her hiſtory, while a ſeparate and independent nation, has been ſucceſſfully explored. But the preſent character of the people was not then formed; the nation then preſented features ſimilar to thoſe, which the feudal ſyſtem and the catholic religion had diffuſed over Europe, modified indeed by the peculiar nature of her territory and climate. The reformation, by which ſuch important changes were produced on the national character, was ſpeedily followed by the acceſſion of the Scottiſh monarchs to the Engliſh throne, and the period which elapſed from that acceſſion to the union, has been rendered memorable, chiefly, by thoſe bloody convulſions in which both diviſions of the iſland were involved, and which in a conſiderable degree concealed from the eye of the hiſtorian, the domeſtic hiſtory of the people, and the gradual variations in their condition and manners. Since the union, Scotland, though the ſeat of two unſucceſsful attempts to reſtore the houſe of Stewart to the throne, has enjoyed a comparative tranquillity, and it is ſince this period that the preſent character of her peaſantry, has been in a great meaſure formed, though the political cauſes affecting it are to be traced to the previous acts of her ſeparate legiſlature.

A ſlight acquaintance with the peaſantry of Scotland, will ſerve to convince an unprejudiced obſerver that they poſſeſs a degree of intelligence, not generally found among the ſame claſs of men in the other countries of Europe. In the very humbleſt condition of the Scottiſh peaſants, every one can read, and moſt perſons are, more or leſs, ſkilled in writing and arithmetic; and under the diſguiſe of their uncouth appearance, and of their peculiar manners and dialect, a ſtranger will diſcover that they poſſeſs a curioſity, and have obtained a degree of information correſponding to theſe acquirements.

Theſe advantages they owe to the legal proviſion made by the parliament of Scotland in 1646, for the eſtabliſhment of a ſchool in every pariſh throughout the kingdom, for the expreſs purpoſe of educating the poor; a law which may challenge compariſon with any act of legiſlation to be found in the records of hiſtory, whether we conſider the wiſdom of the ends in view, the ſimplicity of the means employed, or the proviſions made to render thoſe means effectual to their purpoſe. This excellent ſtatute was repealed on the acceſſion of Charles II, in 1660, together with all the other laws paſſed during the commonwealth, as not being ſanctioned by the royal aſſent. It ſlept during the reigns of Charles and James, but was reenacted preciſely in the ſame terms, by the Scottiſh parliament, after the revolution in 1696; and this is the laſt proviſion on the ſubject. Its effects on the national character, may be conſidered to have commenced

about the period of the union, and doubtleſs it co-operated with the peace and ſecurity ariſing from that happy event, in producing the extraordinary change in favour of induſtry and good morals, which the character of the common people of Scotland has ſince undergone.

The church eſtabliſhment of Scotland happily coincides with the inſtitution juſt mentioned, which may be called its ſchool-eſtabliſhment. The clergyman being every where reſident in his particular pariſh, becomes the natural patron and ſuperintendant of the pariſh ſchool, and is enabled in various ways to promote the comfort of the teacher, and the proficiency of the ſcholars. The teacher himſelf is often a candidate for holy orders, who during the long courſe of ſtudy and probation required in the Scottiſh church, renders the time which can be ſpared from his profeſſional ſtudies, uſeful to others as well as to himſelf, by aſſuming the reſpectable character of a ſchoolmaſter. It is common for the eſtabliſhed ſchools, even in the country pariſhes of Scotland, to enjoy the means of claſſical inſtruction, and many of the farmers, and even ſome of the cottagers, ſubmit to much privation, that they may obtain, for one of their ſons at leaſt, the precarious advantage of a learned education. The difficulty to be ſurmounted, ariſes indeed not from the expence of inſtructing their children, but from the charge of ſupporting them. In the country pariſh ſchools the Engliſh language, writing, and accounts, are generally taught at the rate of ſix ſhillings, and Latin, at the rate of twelve ſhillings *per annum*. In the towns the prices are ſomewhat higher.

It would be improper in this place, to inquire minutely into the degree of inſtruction received at theſe ſeminaries, or to attempt any preciſe eſtimate of its effects, either on the individuals who are the ſubjects of this inſtruction, or on the community to which they belong. That it is on the whole favourable to induſtry and morals, though doubtleſs with ſome individual exceptions, ſeems to be proved by the moſt ſtriking and deciſive experience; and it is equally clear, that it is the cauſe of that ſpirit of emigration and of adventure ſo prevalent among the Scotch. Knowledge has, by lord Verulam, been denominated power; by others it has with leſs propriety been denominated virtue and happineſs; we may with confidence conſider it as motion. A human being, in proportion as he is informed, has his wiſhes enlarged, as well as the means of gratifying thoſe wiſhes. He may be conſidered as taking within the ſphere of his viſion, a larger portion of the globe on which we tread, and ſpying advantage at a greater diſtance on its ſurface. His deſires or ambition once excited, are ſtimulated by his imagination, and diſtant and uncertain objects, giving freer ſcope to the operation of this faculty, often acquire in the mind of the youthful adventurer an attraction from their very diſtance and uncertainty. If therefore a greater degree of inſtruction be given to the peaſantry of a country comparatively poor, in the neighbourhood of other countries rich in natural and acquired advantages, and if the barriers be removed that keep them ſeparate, emigration from the former to the latter will take place to a certain extent, by laws nearly as uniform as thoſe by which heat diffuſes itſelf among ſurrounding bodies, or water finds its level when left to its natural courſe. By the articles of the union the barrier was broken down, which divided the two Britiſh nations, and knowledge and poverty poured the adventurous natives of the north over the fertile plains of England, and, more eſpecially, over the colonies, which ſhe had ſettled in the eaſt and in the weſt. The ſtream of population continues to flow from the north to the ſouth; for the cauſes that originally impelled it continue to operate; and the richer country is conſtantly invigorated by the acceſſion of an informed and hardy race of men,

educated in poverty, and prepared for hardſhip and danger, patient of labour, and prodigal of life.

The preachers of the reformation in Scotland, were diſciples of Calvin, and brought with them the temper as well as the tenets of that celebrated hereſiarch. The preſbyterian form of worſhip and of church government, was endeared to the people, from its being eſtabliſhed by themſelves. It was endeared to them alſo, by the ſtruggle it had to maintain with the catholic and the proteſtant epiſcopal churches, over both of which, after a hundred years of fierce and ſometimes bloody contention, it finally triumphed, receiving the countenance of government, and the ſanction of law. During this long period of contention and of ſuffering, the temper of the people became more and more obſtinate and bigotted, and the nation received that deep tinge of fanaticiſm, which coloured their public tranſactions as well as their private virtues; and of which evident traces may be found in our own times. When the public ſchools were eſtabliſhed, the inſtruction communicated in them, partook of the religious character of the people. The catechiſm of the Weſtminſter divines was the univerſal ſchool-book, and was put into the hands of the young peaſant as ſoon as he had acquired a knowledge of his alphabet; and his firſt exerciſe in the art of reading, introduced him to the moſt myſterious doctrines of the Chriſtian faith. This practice is continued in our own times. After the aſſembly's catechiſm, the proverbs of Solomon, and the New and Old Teſtament, follow in regular ſucceſſion; and the ſcholar departs, gifted with the knowledge of the ſacred writings, and receiving their doctrines according to the interpretation of the Weſtminſter Confeſſion of Faith. Thus with the inſtruction of infancy in the ſchools of Scotland, are blended the dogmas of the national church; and hence the firſt and moſt conſtant exerciſe of ingenuity among the peaſantry of Scotland, is diſplayed in religious diſputation. With a ſtrong attachment to the national creed, is conjoined a bigotted preference of certain forms of worſhip; the ſource of which would be often altogether obſcure, if we did not recollect that the ceremonies of the Scottiſh church, were framed in direct oppoſition in every point to thoſe of the church of Rome.

The information and the religious education of the peaſantry of Scotland, promote ſedateneſs of conduct, and habits of thought and reflection. Theſe good qualities are not counteracted by the eſtabliſhment of poor-laws, which, while they reflect credit on the benevolence, detract from the wiſdom of the Engliſh legiſlature. To make a legal proviſion for the inevitable diſtreſſes of the poor, who by age or diſeaſe are rendered incapable of labour, may indeed ſeem an indiſpenſable duty of ſociety; and if, in the execution of a plan for this purpoſe, a diſtinction could be introduced, ſo as to exclude from its benefits thoſe whoſe ſufferings are produced by idleneſs or profligacy, ſuch an inſtitution would perhaps be as rational as humane. But to lay a general tax on property for the ſupport of poverty, from whatever cauſe proceeding, is a meaſure full of danger. It muſt operate in a conſiderable degree as a bounty on idleneſs, and a duty on induſtry. It takes away from vice and indolence the proſpect of their moſt dreaded conſequences, and from virtue and induſtry their peculiar ſanctions. In many caſes it muſt render the riſe in the price of labour, not a bleſſing, but a curſe to the labourer; who, if there be an exceſs in what he earns, beyond his immediate neceſſities, may be expected to devote this exceſs to his preſent gratification; truſting to the proviſion made by law for his own and his family's ſupport, ſhould diſeaſe ſuſpend, or death terminate his labours. Happily, in Scotland, the ſame legiſlature which eſtabliſhed a ſyſtem of inſtruction for the

poor, reſiſted the introduction of a legal proviſion for the ſupport of poverty; what they granted on the one hand, and what they refuſed on the other, was equally favourable to induſtry and good morals; and hence it will not appear ſurpriſing, if the Scottiſh peaſantry have a more than uſual ſhare of prudence and reflection, if they approach nearer than perſons of their order uſually do, to the definition of a man, that of 'a being that looks before and after.' Theſe obſervations muſt indeed be taken with many exceptions—the favourable operation of the cauſes juſt mentioned, is counteracted by others of an oppoſite tendency, and the ſubject, if fully examined, would lead to diſcuſſions of great extent.

THE GLEANER.

NUMBER XXIV.

'I have uſed *ſimilitudes*.'— SAC. SCRIP.

SINCE the attention of the public has been called toward the female ſex, it has particularly entered into the conſideration of the writers on that important ſubject, that the profligacy of the times tends very much to diſcourage matrimony, and in conſequence many amiable and deſerving females are left to a ſtate of perpetual celibacy, who might have been ornaments to their ſex in the honourable capacity of wives and mothers. The driſt of Matilda's letter in my preceding number, was undoubtedly a vindication of the ſex in one reſpect, and it has produced the following epiſtle, the contents of which I ſhall leave with my readers, without farther preface or comment.

To the AUTHOR of the GLEANER.

SIR,

The ultimate purpoſe of all defences of the fair ſex, and of apologies, vindications, &c. of their conduct, is to promote the holy ſtate of matrimony, and I doubt not that your correſpondent Matilda, whoſe letter I have juſt read with great pleaſure, had that important object in view, and I wiſh ſucceſs to every ſcheme that tends to the dignity and honour of the ſex—a ſex of whom we certainly may ſay with the poet, that 'nature made them to temper man,' and that 'we had been brutes without them.' But it is not my preſent object to launch into an encomium on them. Having, however, a very extenſive acquaintance with ſingle ladies, I am about to give you an account of a certain number of females who have long remained ſingle, and I truſt will ever remain ſo. From their hiſtory you will perceive what is the cauſe that they have not been wooed, and I hope it will tend to remove ſome of the blame imputed to our ſex.

The firſt maiden lady upon my liſt is *Miſs Fortune*, a lady with whom a great many very worthy perſons have been acquainted, but whom, it is well known, every perſon wiſhes to ſhun. What her other qualities may be, I know not, but it is certain ſhe is miſerably *poor*, and that, in times like theſe, is quite ſufficient to prevent any wiſe man from paying his addreſſes to her. I ſtrongly ſuſpect too that ſhe has often been waſteful and extravagant, and that ſhe blames the ſtars and her hard fate, when there is no perſon to blame but herſelf. She has a ſiſter *Miſs Chance*, whoſe character is rather more favourable, but thoſe who know her beſt, ſay ſhe is very unlucky in whatever ſhe undertakes, and that, you muſt allow, is a ſufficient reaſon why a man would not wiſh to introduce ſuch a perſonage into his family. Beſides, I am well aſſured, that ſhe is a great dabbler in lotteries, and very fond of inſurance. Theſe are enough to terrify any man, and when I add that ſhe is a notorious card-player, I am ſure you would not

wiſh any honeſt fellow of your acquaintance to be ſaddled with ſuch a mate.

Miſs Behave is a lady who ſet out in life with very good proſpects and a very good fortune, but her conduct has been ſo very improper, that ſhe has not been able to retain either fortune or character. She lives at preſent with a relation of her own, *Miſs Demeanour*, and they are univerſally diſliked in the neighbourhood. You may ſee them at all public places, flirting with officers and giddy young men, and dreſt in the moſt extravagant ſtile of the faſhion, whatever it be. They were the firſt to introduce that nakedneſs, which has been ſo much cenſured by decent people, and their conduct upon the whole has been ſo imprudent, that no perſon can wonder they remain ſingle.

Miſs Conceit is a lady who aims at ſomething like ſuperiority, but being indulged by her parents in early youth, ſhe has very obſtinate and wrong notions of things, and a mode of delivering her opinions which is very pert and forbidding. She ſays ſhe is born to rule, and in that reſpect might make a very good wife to any deſcendant of Mr. Jeremy Sneak, taylor and mans-mercer, whoſe hiſtory has been ſo ably dramatized.

Miſs Conſtruction, *Miſs Judge*, and *Miſs Apprehenſion*, are diſtant relations of the preceding lady, and I know nothing againſt them, unleſs that they are very ignorant—not ignorant merely of what is contained in books, for a woman may have a great fund of *natural* knowledge, but they are deficient in common ſenſe, and never comprehend any thing the right way. The blunders they make are ſo numerous, and ſo frequently recurring, that no man has been yet found hardy enough to truſt them with the management of his houſehold. I am ſorry, too, to be obliged to add, that their blunders are not always of the harmleſs kind. *Miſs Conſtruction*, in particular, will often, from ſheer ignorance, give ſuch a wrong turn to what a perſon has ſaid, as not only to be offended herſelf, but likewiſe offend others, and create diſputes which are violent without having any fair origin. I have been told, likewiſe, but I give this in confidence, and if you think it is not ſo, you need not print it; I have been told that theſe three girls are the natural daughters of *Miſs Take*, by a *block-head*, of a fellow ſhe formed a connexion with, and whoſe gallantries ſhe underſtood to amount to a promiſe of marriage. This radical blunder ruined all, and you are not to wonder at the diſpoſition of her daughters, when you are told it is hereditary.

Miſs Chief is a lady ſo well known, and ſo generally diſliked, that I need not ſpecify why ſhe remains ſingle. It is certain, however, that ſome of her relations have been married, and their conduct, I apprehend, has been ſuch as to prevent the lady herſelf from receiving the addreſſes of any lover. Indeed, although a man may flirt a little with ſuch a woman, it is impoſſible he could lover her ſeriouſly, or place her at the head of his table. Her couſin *Miſs Creant* is every whit as bad, only that ſhe has been more unfortunate. She has carried her pranks ſo far as to attract the notice of the law, and has been more than once tried at the Old Bailey. It is needleſs to offer any more remarks on ſuch notorious delinquents.

Miſs Conduct pretends to be nearly related to *Miſs Fortune*, mentioned above, but although they often meet, I am certain there is no natural relationſhip between them. *Miſs Fortune* is a lady, at worſt, entitled to pity, and often calls forth the pearly drop of ſympathy, from the eyes of the ſenſible and feeling part of mankind; but the other is a wilful, obſtinate baggage, who cannot be reclaimed, and therefore is not deſerving the pity ſhe calls for. She is uncommonly thoughtleſs and extravagant; nothing is a warning to her; and her acquaintances bluſh for her more than ſhe does for herſelf. If ſhe ever makes a

match, it will certainly be an imprudent one.

Miſs Truſt had many good offers in her young days, but conceived ſuch an opinion of the world that ſhe thought all mankind rogues, and would have nothing to ſay to them. Her houſe reſembles a jail from the quantity of bolts and bars, locks and keys in it, and ſhe conſiders all her ſervants as thieves, and herſelf appointed to watch over them. So ſuſpicious a temper would be a perpetual inſult to a good man, and would make a bad one only more ſecret and cautious. Beſide honeſtly, ſhe has a wonderful contempt for the veracity of mankind, and makes it a rule never to believe any thing that is ſaid.

Miſs Begotten, is the natural daughter of a man of fortune, who left her totally unprovided for, a caſe that to the eternal reproach of our ſex, too often occurs. I know of no fault ſhe has; and do think that the abſurd prejudices of the world had better be turned againſt him, who was the parent of her being, than upon his unoffending offſpring. Inſtead of being put out of the reach of the law, I think ſuch perſons ought to be expreſly included in it, and that an action ſhould lie againſt the eſtate of every man, who left children in this predicament, unprovided for.

Miſs Spell comes of a very numerous family; they are frequently married, however, and all the fault I know of them is that their reading and writing have been neglected, which occaſions them to make but a ſorry figure when raiſed to high life. The fault, however, is ſurely venial, and might in this lady's caſe be pardoned, if ſhe did not take a pride in it, and refuſe to be corrected; when ſhe complains to her phyſician of a *cough* and *ſevere hoarſeneſs*, ſhe writes it ſo that one would think ſhe had got a *coach* and *ſeven horſes*.

Miſs Underſtand is a lady of very high and portly carriage, and ſo proud that ſhe is for ever at variance with ſome friend or other, who, as ſhe pretends, has affronted her, although the affront, if it be ſuch, is without any intention, and merely accidental. She is a great advocate for etiquette and forms, and would ſooner pardon a crime, than the neglect of returning a viſit, although in an empty chair. Her temper is thus become ſo tickliſh and uncertain that I do not wonder ſhe remains ſingle. The man who would venture to marry her, muſt either be of the ſame nicety in matters of ceremony, or be prepared to cut the throats of half his acquaintance.

Miſs Deal has no other fault but one, and that perhaps will appear of ſome conſequence. She is continually playing cards, and plays them ſo badly that no one will be her partner who can avoid it. This diſlike to a partnerſhip with her extends from the whiſt table to the altar.

Miſs Repreſent. It is generally agreed that the principal and moſt deſireable qualifications in a wife are amiableneſs of temper and diſpoſition, which cannot be conſiſtent with perpetual tales of ſcandal. On this account, the lady I have juſt mentioned is condemned to lead a ſingle life. Such is her deſire to attack the conduct of her neighbours, that no conduct or character can be ſafe in her hands. Mr. Sheridan brought her on the ſtage ſome years ago, in his comedy entitled The School for Scandal, but ſo little was ſhe moved at being thus expoſed, that ſhe has repeatedly been ſeen at Drury-lane, when that play was acted, ſitting it out with a moſt unbluſhing effrontery. No hopes, therefore, can be entertained of amendment in a caſe like this, and no apology need be offered for the man, who has refuſed to pay his addreſſes to ſuch a lady, were ſhe even decorated with all the diamonds of the eaſt. Deprived thus of a family of her own, her ſole pleaſure is to give a wrong account, and put falſe conſtructions on what paſſes in other families. But we ſhall not waſte more words on this notorious goſſip, unleſs to mention

that her principal aſſociates are two relations, named,

Miſs Inform and *Miſs Lead*, girls who once had a good diſpoſition, but ſhe is thought, and upon very good grounds, to have brought them over to her own way of thinking and acting. The latter of theſe, however, is generally pitied, and may perhaps be reclaimed; but at preſent both of them lie under the cenſure of the world, which is not always very nice in diſcriminating between the ſeduced, and have reaſon to lament that they know experimentally how far 'evil communications corrupt good manners.' N. B. They generally reſide in the weſt end of the town, but during a part of the year have a houſe in the city, and are very frequently to be ſeen at the watering-places.

Miſs Nomer and *Miſs Priſion*, are the daughters of two eminent lawyers. I have not much to ſay concerning them, unleſs that the latter has been ſuſpected of concealing ſome of the late diabolical plots againſt our conſtitution and government. They reſide in the Temple, and are frequently to be heard of in Weſtminſter-hall, where, I am told, the barriſters take great liberties with them. It is to prevent a diſcovery of ſuch tricks, that *Miſs Priſion* preſerves a ſilence very unuſual to the ſex, and that *Miſs Nomer* goes by a wrong name.

Miſs Guide, is a lady who keeps a ſchool for training up young females, in what is called faſhionable education. Her ſchool has been often brought into diſrepute, and I am well aſſured the mode of education purſued is likely to keep her pupils ſingle as well as herſelf. A very celebrated female writer has lately publiſhed two volumes, expoſing the impropriеties of this lady's ſyſtem, and it is to be hoped with good effect. The conſequences of it are but too frequently viſible, ſometimes in places of public amuſement, and ſometimes in the ſtreets, ſometimes in hoſpitals, and ſometimes in jails.

Miſs Application may, perhaps, be diſtinguiſhed from many of the above; ſhe certainly has genius, and cultivation, but unfortunately has never turned her talents into the right channel. Much is loſt to the world by this means. Sometimes ſhe is writing verſes, when ſhe ſhould be making puddings, and ſometimes reading when ſhe ſhould be working. However, as ſhe is young, and not very untractable, it is hoped ſhe may eſcape the fate of the others, whom I have characterized in thoſe biographical ſketches; but in order to do that, ſhe muſt poſitively find out where her genius and diſpoſition lie, and purſue that only.

Miſs Place is a relation of the forenamed lady, but of low origin; from that ſhe has riſen, without the aid of merit, to a diſtinguiſhed ſituation, which ſhe cannot fill with credit. All eyes look up to her, when ſhe had better have remained in obſcurity. Little things are now obſerved in her conduct, which before would have paſſed unnoticed. Although rich, ſhe knows not how to make her riches acceptable, and has the beſt clothes a lady can wiſh for, without knowing how to put them on. If ſhe does marry, I ſtrongly ſuſpect the lover will have more affection for her three *per cents.* than any other qualification.

The laſt I ſhall mention on my liſt of ſingle ladies, is *Miſs Management*, and the reaſon why ſhe has remained ſo long ſingle, is the plaineſt reaſon in the world, namely, that ſhe knows nothing of the art of looking after family affairs; and this, although it might be no objection with a man of faſhion, is a fatal hindrance to her, becauſe ſhe happens to be placed in a rank of life, which precludes all hopes of her being addreſſed by a perſon of any rank ſuperior to a plain tradeſman. Now of all times in our memory, the preſent are the moſt unlucky for the hopes of a lady of this deſcription. Beſides, I am confidently aſſured, that ſhe does not keep the moſt reputable company. Ladies who have every thing dependent on *character*,

ought ever to be told that they cannot be too nice in the choice of their aſſociates. *Miſs Management*, I am ſorry to ſay it, is often ſeen playing cards with *Miſs Chance*, or buying bargains with *Miſs Conceit*. As to her relationſhip to *Miſs Fortune*, I believe it is a hackneied pretence, but undoubtedly they often meet, which gives a colour to the report.

I have now, Mr. Editor, accounted for the celibacy of ſome ladies of my acquaintance. If every man is as well informed, and as communicative reſpecting his circle, I truſt we ſhall ſoon be able to account for all the ſingle lives in the kingdom. There is one more perſon I wiſh to mention, and that is,

Miſs Cellany. I am ſurpriſed, I confeſs, at this lady's remaining ſingle, becauſe of her entertaining talents; ſhe can be grave or gay, ſerious or jocoſe by turns; and has a general knowledge of all ſubjects that are curious or intereſting in hiſtory, biography, travels, the *belles lettres*, &c. &c. but as I perceive that ſhe has a ſhare in conducting the magazine, in which your papers appear, I ſhall add no more, but that I am, ſir, &c.

BUNYAN, Junior.

VOYAGE IN SEARCH OF LA PEROUSE.

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CONTENTS.

Deſcription of Port Dentrecaſteaux—Of Partridge Iſland—Interview with the Natives—Intercourſe with the Natives of Bouka Iſland.

IN conſequence of the depoſitions given in our laſt, reſpecting the fate of La Pérouſe, general Dentrecaſteaux determined to viſit the Admiralty Iſlands as ſoon as poſſible. On the 25th of April, the ſhips anchored in a harbour, to which they gave the name of Port Dentrecaſteaux. It is thus deſcribed:

'Port Dentrecaſteaux is ſituate at the ſartheſt end of Tempeſt-bay, and forms an almoſt oval baſin, extending about 2,500 toiſes in length toward NNE. Its greateſt breadth is about 760 toiſes. The tall foreſts that ſurrounded us on all ſides, and the mountains at no great diſtance from the coaſt, which ſheltered more than one half of the circumference of the harbour, added to the ſecurity of our anchorage. Though the gales were ever ſo high, our pinnaces could ſail about it with ſecurity. A muddy bottom, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms in depth, let them run no hazard if they were driven aground. More than 100 veſſels of the line might ride here with ſafety, and be ſupplied with as much wood and water as they ſtood in need of.

'Toward the NNE extremity of the harbour a ſmall river diſcharges itſelf into the ſea. Some of our boats attempted to row up the ſtream, but were prevented by the large trees that lay acroſs it. A few wild dogs were obſerved in the neighbouring country; and ſome ſheltering places, ſlightly conſtructed of the barks of trees, ſhewed that the ſhores were frequented by the natives. A piece of alga marina, of the ſpecies known by the name of *fucus palmatus*, was picked up. It was cut into the ſhape of a purſe, and appeared to have been uſed as a drinking veſſel, being found filled with water.

'The weſt ſide of the harbour is the moſt favourable for taking in a ſupply of water. We took in ours on the WSW, and our wood on the oppoſite ſhore.

'A fire that was ſeen at the diſtance of about 5000 toiſes to the ſouth, informed us that we were near the habitations of the ſavages, although we had as yet ſeen none of them.

'In the afternoon I went on ſhore, accompanied by the gardener and two others of our ſhip's company, in order to make an excurſion into the country

toward NE. We were filled with admiration at the ſight of theſe ancient foreſts, in which the ſound of the axe had never been heard. The eye was aſtoniſhed in contemplating the prodigious ſize of theſe trees, among which there were ſome myrtles more than twenty-five fathoms in height, whoſe tufted ſummits were crowned with an ever verdant foliage: others, looſened by age from their roots, were ſupported by the neighbouring trees, while, as they gradually decayed, they were incorporated piece after piece with the parent-earth. The moſt luxuriant vigour of vegetation is here contraſted with its final diſſolution, and preſents to the mind a ſtriking picture of the operations of nature, who, left to herſelf, never deſtroys but that ſhe may again create.

'The trees in this foreſt did not grow ſo cloſe together as to prevent us from penetrating into it. We walked for a long time over ground, where the water, impeded in its courſe, has formed itſelf into marſhes, the borders of which we examined. Deeper within the foreſt, we found ſmall rivulets that contained very good water. Almoſt every where the ſoil conſiſted of a very fine mould, produced by the decay of vegetables, over a bed of reddiſh, and ſometimes greyiſh ſand. In ſome places it conſiſted of an argillaceous kind of earth, which imbibing the water with great facility, forms itſelf into bogs; in others this earth has been waſhed away by the water filtrating through the ground, ſo as to form pools, and ſometimes deep holes, the ſurface of which being covered with plants, one does not eaſily apprehend any danger in approaching them, but by the inadvertency of a ſingle moment may fall into them unawares. An accident of this kind happened to the ſurgeon of the Eſperance, who, while he was a-hunting, ſet his foot upon what he took to be firm ground, and fell into a very deep bog. He immediately diſappeared; but fortunately he was able to ſwim.

'We found ſome rudiments of huts in theſe woods, conſiſting of a frame-work made of the branches of young trees, and deſigned to be afterward filled up with pieces of the bark, which the natives always uſe to cover the outſide of their cabins.

'20th, A ſmall iſland, ſituate s 42° w, about 2,500 toiſes from our anchoring ſtation, had been denominated Partridge Iſland by ſome of our crew who diſcovered it. Citizen Riche and myſelf ſpent the following day upon the iſland; but inſtead of partridges we found a great number of quails there. Whether thoſe who had firſt viſited it had taken the one fowl for the other, or whether the partridges had ſince left the iſland, I muſt leave undecided.

'This ſmall iſland is upward of 100 toiſes in length, and ſituate in 43° 23′ 30″ s lat. The new ſpecies of parſley, which I had denominated *apium proſtratum*, grew in abundance upon the ſhore, almoſt as far as high water mark. We took a great quantity of it on board with us.

'No freſh water is found upon this iſland; though ſeveral forſaken huts ſhewed that it had been frequented by the ſavages.

'Two of the officers of our veſſel, Cretin and Dauribeau, went about ſix o'clock in the morning to ſurvey the coaſt to the eaſtward of our ſtation, where they found ſeveral bays extending from NW to SE. They obſerved ſeveral creeks, which formed as many harbours; but a ſtrong contrary wind prevented them from examining them farther into the land. Seeing ſeveral fires at a ſmall diſtance from the ſhore, they determined to land; when as ſoon as they had entered the woods, they found four ſavages employed in laying fuel upon three ſmall fires, about which they were ſitting. The ſavages immediately fled, notwithſtanding all the ſigns of amity which they made them, leaving their crabs and ſhell-fiſh broiling upon coals. Near this place they ſaw other fires and huts.

It appears that this ſpot is much

frequented, as fourteen fire-places were diſcovered.

'One of theſe ſavages, who was very tall and muſcular, having left behind him a ſmall baſket filled with pieces of flint, was bold enough to come quite near to Cretin in order to fetch it, with a look of aſſurance with which his bodily ſtrength ſeemed to inſpire him. Some of the ſavages were ſtark naked; the reſt had the ſkin of a kangarou wrapped about their ſhoulders. They were of a blackiſh colour, with long beards and curled hair.

'The utenſils which they left behind them conſiſted of about thirty baſkets made of ruſhes, ſome of which were filled with ſhell-fiſh and lobſters, others with pieces of flint and fragments of the bark of a tree as ſoft as the beſt tinder. Theſe ſavages, undoubtedly, procure themſelves fire by ſtriking two pieces of flint together, in which they differ from the other inhabitants of the South Sea iſlands, and even from thoſe of the more eaſterly part of New Holland; whence there is ground to believe that they are deſcended from a different origin.

'They likewiſe left behind them ſeveral kangarou ſkins and drinking veſſels.

'The officers forbade the ſailors to take away any of the utenſils of the ſavages: they, however, ſelected two baſkets, a kangarou ſkin, and a drinking veſſel of fucus, to carry to the commander. The ſavages had no reaſon to regret the loſs of theſe utenſils, as they left, in place of them, ſeveral knives and handkerchiefs, with ſome biſcuit, cheeſe, and an earthen pot, perhaps too brittle, but certainly a very good ſubſtitute for that which had coſt them ſo little labour to manufacture.

'The ſavages, though they took very few of their utenſils with them, dropped ſome of them from time to time on their flight. Whether they might do this in order to be able to run the faſter, or whether it was with a deſign to amuſe the Europeans who followed them, I cannot tell.

'A boat belonging to the Eſperance had been to examine a creek ſituate to the eaſtward, at the diſtance of about 5,000 toiſes. They had met with one of the natives, who, notwithſtanding all the ſigns of amity they made him, would not let them come within two hundred paces diſtance of him. A fine rivulet diſcharges itſelf into the ſea near the fartheſt extremity of the creek. The ſituation of this creek, oppoſite to an iſland which ſhelters it from the ſurges, renders it an excellent place of ſhelter for veſſels that ſtand in need of any repairs.

'The other creeks which they examined afforded in general very good anchorage.

'They diſcovered a bay that extended ſo far to the north-eaſt, that they could not get within view of its extremity. Poſſibly ſome of theſe bights in the land may be parts of channels which communicate with the ſea on the oppoſite ſide.

'The gardener went with ſix other perſons in the long boat, with the view of landing at the iſland which I had examined on the preceding day. After having in vain contended with violent and contrary winds, they left the boat adrift, thinking it would run into a creek under ſhelter of a ſmall iſland, ſituate at the entrance of the channel which they had before endeavoured to reach. But this ſtep was very near proving their ruin: their ſail fell into the ſea, and the boat, being ſuddenly ſtopped in its courſe, ſoon began to be filled with water by the violence of the ſurge. At length they arrived, overcome with fatigue, under the ſhelter of the iſland, where the calm that prevailed afforded them a pleaſing reſpite from their toils and dangers. The commander, anxious about their fate, ſent a boat in the afternoon in queſt of them, as he knew that while the wind remained ſo unfavourable, the long-boat could not return to the ſhip without aſſiſtance. Toward cloſe of evening, we had the ſatisfaction of ſeeing them return on

board. They told us that having proceeded along the coaſt in a SSE direction, they found by ſome fires that the ſavages were near; that they had ſoon met with ſeveral of them, who were the ſame that had been ſeen the day before, but that they did not ſuffer them to approach them. They found ſome ſhell-fiſh broiling upon the fires which the ſavages had left with precipitation, and more than thirty kangarou ſkins which they found at a little diſtance, ſhowed them to be very expert in hunting.

'It appeared that they had made uſe of the bread and water, which had been left for them on the preceding day; but the ſmell of the cheeſe had probably given them no inclination to taſte it, as it was found in the ſame condition in which it had been depoſited. They found at the ſame place one of the knives and handkerchiefs that had been left among the utenſils of the natives.

'Some ſhots that were fired at birds, probably terrified theſe ſavages; for when ſome of our men went to the ſame place two days afterward, they ſaw none of them.'

Another interview with the natives is thus related.

'One of the officers of the Recherche, following a beaten path made by the ſavages through the woods, met ſix of them walking ſlowly toward the ſouth, who were all ſtark-naked, and armed with javelins ſixteen or eighteen feet in length. Their ſurpriſe at ſo unexpected a rencounter was viſible in their countenances; but their number inſpiring them with courage, they approached at the invitations of the European, and bound round their heads a handkerchief and neckcloth which he offered them. They, however, appeared terrified at the ſight of his hanger, which he ſhewed them how to uſe; nor were their fears quieted till he made them a preſent of it. He endeavoured in vain to perſuade them to come to the place where our ſhips lay at anchor: the ſavages walked away, following the ſame path in a direction oppoſite to that which led to the ſhore.

'Some of our men having landed on the other ſide of the ſtrait, came to a large fire, round which eight ſavages, each of whom had a kangarou ſkin wrapped round his ſhoulders, ſat warming themſelves under the ſhelter of four fences againſt the wind. They immediately ran away as ſoon as they ſaw our people.

'An old woman who had the care of their proviſions, which ſhe did not chooſe to leave behind her, was ſoon overtaken by ſome of the ſailors. She accepted with an air of ſatisfaction, an handkerchief that was given her, but was ſo terrified at the ſight of a hanger, which they preſented to her, that ſhe leapt down a precipice more than forty feet in height, and ran away among the rocks, where they ſoon loſt ſight of her.

'I do not know whether thoſe who related this adventure in a different manner, wiſhed to make themſelves merry at the expence of the reſt, when they aſſerted that the age of this woman was no ſecurity for her againſt the attempts of ſome of the ſailors: however, ſhe was ſtill young enough to make her eſcape, leaving behind her two baſkets, in which were found a lobſter, ſome muſcles, and a few roots of a fern, which I recogniſed to belong to a new ſpecies of *pteris*, of which I had before collected a conſiderable quantity. Probably the ſavages chew theſe roots, in order to expreſs the nutritious juice, which always abounds more or leſs in plants of this ſpecies.

'This woman like the other ſavages, had the ſkin of a kangarou wrapped about her ſhoulders: ſhe had likewiſe another of theſe ſkins bound round her waiſt in the form of an apron. I ſuppoſe that ſhe had provided herſelf with this piece of clothing, more on account of the inclemency of the ſeaſon, than from a principle of modeſty; for thoſe of the ſavage women who were ſeen at Adventure-bay by captain Cook, at a

diſtance of not many hundred toiſes from this place, were ſtark naked: and it is not probable that there ſhould be much difference of manners between the natives of two countries ſo near to each other.'

When off Bouka iſland, they were enabled to hold ſome intercourſe with the natives.

'A canoe, with nine natives on board, put off, and ſteered toward us. We immediately hove to in order to receive them; but they ſtopped within three hundred toiſes of the ſhip, and ſhowing us their iſland, made ſigns to invite us on ſhore. There were but ſeven paddlers in the canoe; two other natives ſeemed wholly occupied in baling out the water, which beat over the ſides of the canoe, and in obſerving our movements.

'A native put off alone from the beach, on a *catimarran*, and paddling with the greateſt celerity, came and joined the canoe, which kept always to the windward of us. Though a very old man, he appeared to be ſtill very robuſt. After having viewed us for ſome minutes, he plied toward the iſland, as rapidly as he had come off. He appeared to be a meſſenger diſpatched by the inhabitants, to make his obſervations, and to report to them what he had ſeen.

'The canoe left us, and proceeded toward the Eſperance, another very large one having been already alongſide of her.

'We ſaw at ſome diſtance a ſmall canoe, manned by five natives, who came aſtern of our ſhips, and kept at the diſtance of about 500 toiſes, notwithſtanding all our invitations to them to come on board.

'In hopes of alluring thoſe ſavages, we let down into the water a plank, with ſome knives and nails upon it, and a bit of ſcarlet ſtuff by way of a flag, tied to a ſtick placed upright in its centre. They did not, however, ſeize upon thoſe objects, till we cut the ſtring which kept it nearer to the ſhip than they choſe to venture. The ſight of the bit of ſtuff diffuſed among them the moſt lively joy: they ſhowed us that they had accepted of our preſent, and earneſtly deſired more of the ſame ſort.

'At laſt, by throwing them handkerchiefs, bits of red ſtuff, and empty bottles, we ſucceeded in bringing them alongſide. One of the bottles having taken in ſome ſea-water, the ſavage who took it up, thinking perhaps that we had ſent him ſomething good to drink, was diſagreeably miſtaken on taſting the contrary, and we regretted that we had not given him timely notice of the circumſtance.

'Thoſe natives were acquainted with the method to barter, and took much pains to ſhew us the price of their goods.

'We received a very fine bow and ſome arrows, in exchange for a few handkerchiefs, which we let down to them by a rope. As they did not obſerve that we poſſeſſed this kind of weapon, they endeavoured to make us ſenſible of its value, by ſhowing us its uſe.

'One of the gunners went for his fiddle, and played them ſome tunes; and we had the pleaſure to ſee that they were not inſenſible to muſic. They offered us a number of things in exchange for the inſtrument, making ſigns for it, by imitating the motions of the fiddler upon a paddle. But they ſoon found that their ſolicitations were fruitleſs. It was the only fiddle by which the ſhip's company danced; and we had too long a voyage before us, to think of parting with the inſtrument, which procured us an exerciſe ſo ſalutary to ſeamen.

'We had ſo loaded them with preſents, that they ſoon began to make difficulties in giving their commodities in exchange for ours, to procure which they had recourſe to unfair arts. The commander had agreed to give them ſome handkerchiefs ſtriped with red, their favourite colour, for a bow, and truſting too much to their good faith, had delivered them the handkerchiefs: but inſtead of the bow, they would only give ſome arrows, which were refuſed.

'Thoſe natives ſeemed to have a great propenſity to gayety. They ſeemed to take pleaſure in repeating the words which they heard us pronounce; and the ſweetneſs of their language enabled them eaſily to ſucceed in the imitation.

'They were paſſionately fond of muſic, and particularly of the moſt briſk and noiſy tunes. One of the officers, who was a good performer, played a very lively tune. They liſtened with very great attention; aſtoniſhment was viſible in their features; they could not conceal the pleaſure they felt; but, by different motions of their arms, which kept exact time with the meaſure, and a great agitation of the whole body, they gave unequivocal proofs of their ſenſibility.

'They did not loſe ſight of the deſire which the commander had expreſſed for a bow. One of them promiſed him a bow in exchange for a hat; but when he got poſſeſſion of the hat, he refuſed to ſurrender the bow.

'Moſt of the things which we gave them were tied to the end of a line, which they were not at the pains to looſe; for they carried in their girdles ſhells, which were ſufficiently ſharp to cut it at once.

'As we had good reaſon to diſtruſt their promiſes, a man went down by a rope ladder aſtern, with a view to exchange a bit of red ſtuff for a bow, when we perceived that the current had carried us to the north-weſt, and that we were already too near the ſhore. As a calm prevented us from ſteering the ſhip, we were obliged to put out a boat in order to tow her off. The ſavages thinking, no doubt, that we intended to purſue them, in order to puniſh them for their diſhoneſty, retreated precipitately toward the iſland. Out of gratitude, perhaps, for the patience with which we allowed them to cheat us, they committed no ſuch act of treachery as general Bougainville, in his voyage round the world, had experienced at their hands.

'Four canoes were, all this-while, dealing with the Eſperance. One of them was manned by natives, of whom ſixteen were paddlers, and the reſt warriors.

'We learned from the people on board the Eſperance, that this war-canoe had long kept at a diſtance; but ventured to come alongſide, on ſeeing the different articles which their countrymen in the little canoes had procured.

'The order with which the ſavages were ſtationed in the great canoe, indicated a kind of naval tactics. A warrior, armed with a bow and arrows, ſtood between every two paddlers on each ſide, and intermediate parties of two or three warriors ſtood with their faces toward the ſtern of the canoe, in order to obſerve the movements in that direction, and to fight while retreating. Thoſe warriors ſhowed no hoſtile diſpoſition; they ſeemed very fond of the wine and brandy which was given to them, but did not eat bacon, without a degree of repugnance.

'Thoſe ſavages had excellent teeth, and found no difficulty in maſticating the hardieſt biſcuits which were offered to them.

'Could thoſe natives have had any communication with the Engliſh and the Spaniards? One of them, on ſhowing us an arrow, which he was going to tie to the end of one of our ſtrings to convey it on board, pronounced, very diſtinctly, the Engliſh word *arrow*. Another, ſhowing us the land, and inviting us to it, made uſe of the Spaniſh word *tierra*.

We learned from the Eſperance, that ſeveral of them pronounced the word *Bouka*, the name which general Bougainville gave to their iſland. This word, which in the Malayan language is the expreſſion of negation, and which, when the firſt ſyllable is pronounced long, ſignifies *to open*, doubtleſs ſeems to indicate ſome analogy with the Malayan; from which, however, it differs ſo much, that one of the ſhip's company, who ſpoke the language fluently, could not underſtand thoſe natives.

'The value which they ſeemed to affix to nails, and the other articles of hardware which we gave them, ſhowed that they were acquainted with the uſe of iron.

'The colour of their ſkins is blackiſh. They are of a middling ſtature; and being naked, their diſtinctly marked muſcles indicated great ſtrength. Their figure though not very agreeable, is extemely expreſſive. Their heads are very big; their foreheads broad, like the reſt of their faces, which are very flat, eſpecially under the noſe; their chins large and prominent; their cheeks full, their noſes flat, their mouths very large, and their lips very thin.

'The betel, which gives a bloody tint to their large mouths, adds to the uglineſs of their appearance.

'Their ears are loaded with large rings made of ſhells, the weight of which contributed to the large ſize of thoſe organs. Some had red and white ſtreaks traced upon their bodies; and we obſerved one whoſe hair and noſe were ſprinkled with a red earth, which appeared to be ochre. Some had bracelets formed of the fibres of the cocoa-nut huſk.

'Their hair was curled, thick and bulky, like that of many papows, whom we afterward met with.

'They are in the practice of plucking the hair from every part of the body. There was but one ſeen, on board the Eſperance, who allowed his beard to grow.

'All of them had their loins girded with a cord, which went ſeveral times about the body, and ſeemed only deſigned as a point of ſupport, to increaſe the muſcular ſtrength of thoſe parts. One of them, probably with a ſimilar view, had his left arm tied in three different places, over the biceps muſcle; ſome flat bits of wood, on the outſide of the arm, ſupporting the ſtrain of the cord.

'Thoſe ſavages appeared to handle the bow with much addreſs. One of them brought on board the Eſperance, a booby, which he had brought down with an arrow; and the fatal wound was ſeen in the belly of the bird.

'The induſtry of thoſe iſlanders ſeemed to be particularly directed to the fabrication of their arms, which were formed with great care. We admired the ſkill with which they had coated their bow-ſtrings with a reſinous ſubſtance, which gave them, at firſt ſight, the appearance of catgut. The middle of the ſtring was done round with bark, in order to ſave it from wear, by giving the impulſe to the arrow. The inferior part of the arrows was very light, being formed of the ſtalk of the *ſaccharum ſpontaneum*; and the other part conſiſted of very hard wood, well pointed. The joining is ingeniouſly faſtened with about thirty turns of bark, as is alſo the part of the arrow which bears upon the ſtring, to give it the greater ſolidity.'

[To be continued.]

THE PUBLIC—ALL THE WORLD AND EVERY BODY.

To the Editor of the Univerſal Magazine.

SIR,

AS you appear to liſten to the applications of correſpondents who have no other view in getting into print than that they may acquire knowledge, I conſider your magazine as particularly uſeful to men, like myſelf, who have but little intercourſe with the world, and yet would fain be thought to live in it. In ſpite of all our endeavours, our ignorance peeps out, and we betray ourſelves by a want of what may be of little uſe any where elſe, but in the gay circles is indiſpenſible. Happy, therefore, is it, that in repoſitories like yours, we may conſide our queſtions, with a certainty that they will be received without reproach, and anſwered without the haughtineſs of ſuperiority. It is this conſoling thought which inclines

me to lay before you certain words and phraſes for explanation, which are often repeated in my hearing without being defined, and which I am as often obliged to repeat without underſtanding. Now, although the politeneſs of good company ſcreens every man from giving the meaning of his expreſſions, and although aſking a man for the ſenſe of his words be tantamount to *calling him out*, yet as I am frequently in dread, leſt ſome rude viſitant ſhould take ſuch a liberty with me, I am very deſirous of being prepared, by your kind aſſiſtance, for the trying moment.

The firſt of theſe unexplained phraſes which occurs is *the public*. I am obliged in common with my fellow ſubjects to make uſe of this phraſe, but have never been able to attain any thing like a preciſe meaning for it. And, by the bye, my chief reaſon for propoſing this and other difficulties to you, is that I ſtrongly ſuſpect this proceeds from my own ignorance, as I find that other people, not my ſuperiors in ſome things, make uſe of this phraſe on every occaſion, and with great eaſe and fluency. But you will allow that my ignorance may admit of ſome apology, when I tell you in what various ſhapes this *public* appears. Sometimes the *public* are extremely averſe to a new tax, and at other times have beſtowed their approbation upon a new faſhion. Now, that the public are here one and the ſame aggregate of individuals appears extremely doubtful, becauſe the grievous tax oppoſed is a farthing on a pint of beer, and the faſhion univerſally adopted is a velvet collar to the coat. It is evident, from this inſtance only, that there are two publics, the one of which attends to the neceſſaries and the other to the luxuries of life. But again, the public, although in its etymology indicating a being of great extent, has been to my knowledge contained in the ſmall ſpace of a coffee-room, from whence I have known a politician depart, and on viſiting his patron in power, inform him of what the public ſaid of his lordſhip's meaſures. On another occaſion I have known a projector, who had ſome grand ſcheme on foot, go no farther than the diſtance of three or four ſtreets before he returned, quite ſatisfied that it would *take with the public*. Nay, I have known an author ſtop the preſs, which was about to finiſh his work, until he ſhould conſult a friend, 'as to how the public would like it?' and yet the work appeared a few days afterward, and the public condemned it. Here I thought I had a fair opportunity of knowing how many the public conſiſted of, by enquiring of the bookſeller the amount of the impreſſion, which the public had bought. He anſwered that he knew nothing of the public, but that he believed about twenty copies might be ſold! This you muſt allow, Mr. Editor, was a very ſmall public, and ſurely not that vaſt torrent of a public, which ſupports or diſplaces miniſters of ſtate, and produces thoſe other great revolutions which are attributed in hiſtory to the public.

But if I have been puzzled to underſtand who or what the public is, I have been ſtill more at a loſs to comprehend the meaning of three little words, which apparently are far more intelligible, *all the world*. Aſk what theſe mean of a ſimple, untaught man like myſelf, and he will tell you Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, including Terra Incognita, &c. or to ſave himſelf that trouble, he will hold up Guthrie's Grammar, and hum the firſt line of the old hundredth pſalm, and aver that all the world muſt mean 'All people that on earth do dwell.' Alas! what gothic ſtupidity would ſuch a man diſplay! ſir, I have known in the courſe of the preſent winter, all the world incloſed in a ſuit of rooms not a hundred feet long by twenty-five broad. A little more extended, I have *ſeen* all the world in a theatre, and I can remember that laſt year, for ſeveral weeks, all the world went every night to ſee Pizarro. So mighty a thing does all the world appear in ſound,

and ſo little a thing is it in reality. Nay, it was but the other day, that all the world went to hear a certain prelate preach, and next day, all the world witneſſed a boxing match near Croydon. So that we have as many worlds as publics, and a very good treatiſe might be written on the *plurality of ſuch worlds*. But what embarraſſes me is, that all the world, *after all*, is not confined to London, for you ſhall hear a country ſquire come to town, and declare that *all the world* were at his races, or his harveſt home.

There is another phraſe which comes near this, and perhaps originally was the ſame, I mean *every body*. Every body, though as indefinable and inviſible as the former, has great power and influence, and what he ſays muſt be true. Yet, like the former, ſo various are *every body's* employments, that it is not eaſy to conceive what he is, unleſs he be an univerſal genius, and can aſſume the gentleman and the clown, the man of learning and the ignoramus at pleaſure. Sometimes every body goes out of town, and yet if there is any exhibition in town, we find every body there in the twinkling of an eye. This moment every body is in Hydepark, and the next, every body is on the Steine, at Brighton. Such locomotive powers are wonderful. Not leſs the curioſity with which he prys into the ſecrets of families. Sometimes every body is talking of miſs Jenkins' marriage, and at other times, every body blames Mrs. Tomkins, for parting with her maid. Nay, ſo very well informed is this perſonage of the moſt private tranſactions, that I have known every body lay a baſtard child to a man, who never ſaw the mother, and diſcover the actual commiſſion of crim. con. long before the very intention was formed.

Among perſons concerned in furniſhing the externals of faſhion, every body muſt of courſe be a perſonage of ſome conſequence. If you conſult your taylor or mantua-maker, you are ſure to have recommended to you what every body wears. But here I own there is a ſtrange exerciſe of caprice, and the authority of every body is turned againſt a faſhion as quickly as for it. A few nights ago, a lady of the firſt quality, declared in a public company that ſhe would have beſpoke ſuch a dreſs, but that her *woman* diſſuaded her, becauſe every body had it.

To the artiſts every body muſt be allowed to have ſome weight. A gentleman ſits for his picture, it is brought home, ſhown to half a dozen friends, and immediately every body ſays it is a great likeneſs. On the markets, likewiſe, every body has a great influence, and my butcher made an apology for an extraordinary charge for a particular joint, becauſe every body *run upon it*, which appeared to me the more remarkable becauſe I had been told not an hour before by an eminent banker, that every body was diſtreſſed for want of money. This is one of thoſe contradictions which perplex me much, and you will ſuppoſe I am not greatly relieved by hearing every body complain of the ſcarcity of proviſions, while my phyſician tells me that every body eats too much.

From theſe premiſes it appears to me (but I ſubmit this with great deference) that the public, and all the world, and every body, are a trio of inviſible and indefinite ſomethings, without extenſion, parts or ſolidity, about which no two perſons are agreed. Repeated experience has convinced me, that if the words are to be taken in their literal meaning, one of two things muſt follow, either that I am often concerned in matters which never entered into my thoughts, or that I am a kind of nonentity, making no portion either of the public, all the world, or every body. But I truſt the reſolving of theſe paradoxes to the judgment of ſome of your more able correſpondents, who I hope will, in particular, be able to inform me whether, in moſt caſes, every body is even ſo much as

ANY BODY.

Intereſting PARTICULARS *reſpecting the immenſe* DEPREDATIONS *committed on the* RIVER THAMES. *Concluded from Vol.* CVI, *Page* 441.

VI. WATERMEN.

IN all large ſocieties, more eſpecially among the lower ranks of mankind, there is generally a certain proportion of impure morals and looſe conduct.—Experience has ſhown in a great many inſtances, that not a few of the watermen who ſeek their living on the river Thames are of this deſcription.

Wherever they aſſiſt in ſmuggling tranſactions, it is well known that the payment they receive is far beyond what is obtained for ordinary labour. The ſame is the caſe with reſpect to articles pilfered, where they are not themſelves immediately concerned. Whether prompted by idleneſs, prodigality, or avarice, a certain claſs, who are denominated *Game Watermen*, prefer this ſpecies of employment to all others. Their ſyſtem has been to begin by offering their ſervices as ſoon as a ſhip arrives, to ſmuggle the private adventures of the officers and crew. An acquaintance by this means takes place, and hints are given that they will afford equal facilities in conveying on ſhore, and alſo in finding purchaſers for, any part of the cargo that can be obtained. Thus encouraged, the crews of the veſſels are induced to follow the evil examples before them, in adding to the number of the plunderers. And where watermen become their agents, theſe latter generally enjoy a full moiety of the profit.

In all Weſt India ſhips, where plunder is likely to be obtained, ſeveral of this claſs were accuſtomed to aſſemble with their boats, round the bows and quarters, ready to receive bags and parcels of ſtolen articles, with which, in conſequence of a preconcerted plan, they immediately rowed on ſhore and ſecured the booty.—In every inſtance where they were not themſelves the actual thieves, they were able and alert auxiliaries; and in a courſe of years previous to the eſtabliſhment of the marine police, obtained very large ſums by the aſſiſtance they thus afforded to every claſs of depredators on the river.

A ſhip-maſter who had been a ſtranger in the river, finding himſelf beſet by a gang of audacious lumpers, who inſiſted on carrying away plunder in ſpite of all his exertions to prevent it, while he was engaged upon deck in ſearching theſe miſcreants, a barrel of ſugar (his private property) which ſtood in the cabin, was in the courſe of a few minutes, emptied and removed in bags through the cabin windows, under which a waterman with his boat lay to receive it, and got clear off without diſcovery, to the ſurpriſe of the captain when he returned to his cabin.

In the various ramifications of this extenſive and nefarious ſyſtem, the next in order of the criminal auxiliaries, were a claſs of low and miſerable beings, who are accuſtomed to grub in the river at low water for old ropes, metals and coals; and from that circumſtance generally were known by the name of

VII. MUD-LARKS.

IN all caſes where any Weſt India, or other veſſels under diſcharge, was known to afford a reſource for pillage, and was from that circumſtance denominated a *game ſhip*, theſe grubbers were accuſtomed to prowl about in the mud under her bow and quarters, for the purpoſe of receiving from the lumpers, and others who were employed in the delivery, bags and handkerchiefs of ſugar, coffee, and other articles, which they conveyed to the houſes and ſhops of the receivers, according to the plan, which had been preconcerted by the confederates in this general conſpiracy. And as the receptacles for the plunder, conveyed in this manner, were ſeldom at any

great diſtance from the river, they were enabled to make many trips in the courſe of a tide. It has been alſo a practice with theſe mud-larks to prowl about in the vicinity of the Dock gates, under pretence of grubbing for nails; but the principal object is to receive ſheets of copper, and copper nails, which are thrown to them by artificers and labourers on the ſtages, with whom they divide the booty.

VIII. Rat Catchers.

The ingenuity of men, devoid of the principles of moral rectitude, is ever fertile in deviſing the means of acquiring ſupport by criminal expedients. Among the various claſſes of delinquents, who have contributed to the removal of plunder from ſhips and veſſels in the river Thames, are to be included a ſet of individuals who pretend to follow the profeſſion of *rat-catchers*. Many ſhips being infeſted with rats, recourſe is had to perſons who pretend to have a knowledge of the means of deſtroying them. They are permitted with this view to go on board in the night to ſet their traps, and afterward to viſit them at ſuch hours as they chooſe to preſcribe to themſelves. In this ſituation they become uſeful auxiliaries to lumpers and others, who have concealed plunder in the hold, until a convenient opportunity occurs for removing it, which they generally are enabled to accompliſh without ſuſpicion. It has been ſaid that in ſome inſtances, they not only commit depredations themſelves, but for the purpoſe of getting acceſs to different ſhips, and to increaſe the demand for their *profeſſional labours*, they have even been accuſtomed to convey rats alive from one ſhip to another, as a means of receiving payment for catching the ſame animals, three or four times over.

Such were the devices which had been reſorted to, for the purpoſe of obtaining and conveying away the plunder from ſhips and veſſels, under diſcharge, in the river Thames. This ſyſtem, however, extenſive as it appears to have been, did not comprize the whole of the miſchief; ſince it is known that the cargo was no ſooner removed into the lighters, than it became a prey to a new claſs of river plunderers, generally denominated

IX. Game Lightermen.

This claſs of aquatic labourers are ſtiled *Journeymen*.—They comprize a very large body of men, part of whom, it is to be hoped, are not of the criminal fraternity.

In addition to the pillage, which theſe journeymen lightermen were accuſtomed to obtain in the lighters, in their paſſage from the ſhips to the quays, and afterward while they lay for their turn to diſcharge, they were in the habit of acting as auxiliaries to the mates, lumpers, and others, by concealing in their lockers, ſugar, coffee, and other articles, compriſing part of the general pillage, which they conveyed on ſhore, in conſequence of a previous agreement to receive a certain ſhare of the booty. The capacity of the lockers, which are generally about five feet long, and from three to four wide, and calculated to hold conſiderable quantities of goods, not only enables theſe lightermen to remove bulky and valuable articles, whether ſtolen or ſmuggled, but alſo to conceal them inſtantly from public view; by which means whole bags of coffee, ginger, pimento, and other articles, including large quantities of ſugar, have been frequently conveyed unnoticed from Weſt India ſhips. The ſtolen property which was thus concealed and locked up, generally remained until the lighter was diſcharged of her cargo, and afterward until removed to the uſual ſtation for empty craft, off the cuſtom-houſe quay. Suſpicion being then at reſt, means were found by the aſſiſtance of ſkiffs to land the goods, and convey them to the houſes of the receivers.

A reſpectable officer of the cuſtoms, confirmed what is thus ſtated to have been the practice. In 1795, he ſeized

109lb. of ſugar, and a bag of coffee, in the act of being removed from a lighter by means of a ſkiff,—In the ſame year he ſeized another bag of coffee in a ſimilar ſituation, weighing 78lb. and a bag of ſugar, weighing 58lb.

In addition, however, to theſe partnerſhip concerns, the game lightermen traded to a conſiderable extent on their own account, and ſeldom failed to avail themſelves of every opportunity that offered, whereby they could abſtract a part of the cargo under their charge; for which purpoſe they reſorted to thoſe various devices in which the minds of men, in a courſe of criminal turpitude, are but too fertile.

Among other contrivances when the cargo is in truſt, and other circumſtances (ſuch as a good underſtanding with the revenue officer) offer a reſource for plunder, meaſures are to be taken for the purpoſe of loſing the tide, that time may be given to effect the object in view. The lighter is removed to a convenient ſituation. Caſks and packages are opened, and a ſkiff attends for the purpoſe of conveying on ſhore, in the night, the plunder which is obtained.

A lighter having taken on board a cargo of oil from a veſſel, which had arrived from the Britiſh colonies in America, the lightermen who had her in charge, wilfully contrived to loſe the tide in her way up the river. Having thus obtained time for the nefarious deſign which they had meditated, they employed it in turning all the caſks with the bungs downward, with a view to profit by the leakage, which ſhould run into the hold of the lighter, and under the ceiling. Fortunately the proprietor, who had ſuffered much by unaccountable deficiencies on former occaſions, was upon his guard. He attended upon the quay, while the lighter was diſcharged, and his ſuſpicion being excited by the caſks appearing to have been removed from their original poſition, and diſcovering a deficiency, his attention was directed to the hold of the lighter, where perceiving a vaſt leakage of oil, he ordered a part of the ceiling to be taken up, and filled no leſs than fifteen caſks with the oil, which had been thus purpoſely abſtracted. The lightermen had the effrontery to claim it as their perquiſite, and ſeemed highly offended at being deprived of it. This diſcovery, however, clearly explained by what means he had been plundered on former occaſions.

When ſugars, coffee, pimento, and ginger, are thus circumſtanced, not a few of the caſks and packages are reduced conſiderably in their contents before they reach the quay, where they are to be diſcharged. Of this ſpecies of pillage many inſtances have occurred, and it has generally been felt as a very ſerious evil; not confined to the Weſt India trade only, but pervading the whole commerce of the river; even ſtaves and timber of different kinds have been purloined in this manner.

A caſe occurred about four years ago, where a quantity of American ſtaves were ſtolen from the cargo of the lighter, concealed in one of thoſe lockers, and afterward diſpoſed of clandeſtinely at an under price. Logwood and fuſtic, and all dye-woods, have been generally ſubject to exceſſive plunder, both in the lighters and on the wharfs, from the eaſe with which they can be removed. It is not uncommon to throw logwood and fuſtic overboard, for the purpoſe of picking it up when the tide ebbs.

The truth in fact, is, that nothing eſcapes the rapacious graſp of thoſe aquatic carriers; and their ingenuity has ever been on the ſtretch to deviſe the means of converting *pillage* into *perquiſites*.

In ſpite of the greateſt attention on the part of the maſter lightermen, who are generally very reſpectable, it has been found impoſſible to controul their journeymen, or to keep them within the bounds of honeſty.

While their lighters are at the quays,

inſtances have occurred, where the journeymen have entered into a conſpiracy with the watchmen (who, on many occaſions, in the throng of the ſeaſon) is ſaid to be a man of their own appointment) to plunder their own lighters for ſeveral nights ſucceſſively, which is the more eaſily effected, as pretences can never be wanting to go on board at all hours of the night, without exciting the leaſt ſuſpicion, inaſmuch as theſe men belong to the lighter, and are ſuppoſed to be on board for a uſeful purpoſe, to watch the tides, when, in point of fact, theſe viſits are actually to commit depredations.

Having thus traced commercial property through all its ſtages of danger, while moving in tranſit on the river Thames, it remains now to follow it to the landing place: here it is diſcovered to be again aſſailed by an aſſemblage of banditti, who paſs by the name of

X. Scuffle-hunters.

These are literally compoſed of that loweſt claſs of the community, who are vulgarly denominated the tag-rag and bob-tail.

When goods are ſhipping or landing upon the quays, they are ever ready to offer their aſſiſtance to work as porters by the day or the hour, and they generally come prepared with long aprons, not ſo much as a convenient habiliment to enable them the better to perform their labour, as to furniſh them with the means of ſuddenly concealing what they pilfer, with which, when obtained, they generally diſappear. The numbers of theſe miſcreants, who are annually puniſhed by the lord mayor, for pillage upon the quays, ſufficiently demonſtrates the extent of the evil; eſpecially when it is recollected, that previous to the eſtabliſhment of the Quay-guards by the marine police, and during the total want of a competent force upon the wharfs, not one in fifty who committed acts of delinquency was puniſhed. The fact is, that the pillage they committed on the quays was exceſſive, and it will ceaſe to be a matter of wonder, ſince the general anſwer of moſt vagabonds, to the interrogatory of magiſtrates as to their means of ſubſiſtence is, that they *work at the water-ſide*.

It is to be lamented, that in developing this wide-extended ſyſtem of pillage, the delinquency which attaches to commercial property, muſt be ſtill farther followed, even to

The Warehouses.

In theſe receptacles it might reaſonably have been expected, that the danger would have ceaſed. But here too the evil appears to be equally prominent, and the effect it produces, even more ſevere, as it applies to commercial property; ſince the loſs not only comprizes the original value of the property purloined, but alſo the revenue of the crown, either paid or ſecured, upon all merchandize thus depoſited.

If the univerſal admiſſion of all perſons engaged in the trade of the river Thames, as to the deficiencies which are uniformly experienced, far beyond what can ariſe from natural waſte or ſhrinkage, ſhould not be conſidered as a ſufficient proof of the evil practices which prevail in the warehouſes, recourſe might be had to the evidence given before the committee of the houſe of commons, and to the records of the courts of criminal juſtice, as an indiſputable confirmation of the exiſtence of the evil to a very great extent.

In addition to the evidence which theſe documents furniſh, ſpecific details have been given upon oath, by perſons who have long worked as labourers in the different warehouſes, which tend in a very eminent degree to develope the cauſe of the uniform deficiencies which are diſcovered, particularly in the article of ſugar.

Theſe details ſtate, that the plunder in the warehouſes is carried on to a very great extent, and that the chief inſtruments are the journeymen coop-

ers, and, in ſome inſtances, the gangſmen: that as often as theſe coopers attend for the purpoſe of drawing ſamples, they are followed by a perſon who is called a ſweeper, whoſe duty it is to ſweep the ſugar from the top of each hogſhead, from which ſamples have been drawn: each ſample generally conſiſts of four or five pounds of ſugar, which is carried off by the journeymen, ſuppoſed to the houſe of his maſter, while nearly an equal quantity generally remains on the head of each hogſhead, from which ſamples have been drawn: this is ſwept into a baſket, and when full conveyed to a general receiving hogſhead, called *a Devil*, which is placed for that purpoſe in one corner of the warehouſe, and to which every hogſhead or caſk depoſited in the warehouſe, is ſaid to contribute more or leſs. When full, this *devil* hogſhead is removed to the purchaſer, and replaced by another. There is ſaid to be generally one, and ſometimes two of theſe receiving hogſheads in each warehouſe. If it be diſcovered, that any one or more hogſheads, weigh one quarter or half a hundred above the landing weight, the overplus is taken out and depoſited in the devil hogſhead. It is aſſerted to be the practice of the labourers, who work under the gangſmen, to draw from four to ten pounds of ſugar, from as many hogſheads as are acceſſible, taking care to attend to the moiſt or dry ſtate of the ſugar, ſo as not to occaſion a deficiency, for which the wharfinger can be rendered accountable. By theſe various ſyſtems of pillage, a great aggregate loſs is ſuſtained by the Weſt India planters and merchants; which, including the plunder of the inferior labourers and ſcuffle-hunters, who are occaſionally employed in theſe warehouſes, has been eſtimated to average, excluſive of the *pound and a half allowed for two ſamples*, to ſixteen pound weight a hogſhead, which upon a medium importation of 130,000 hogſheads of ſugar, at the preſent price of ſugars, would amount to about *ſeventy thouſand pounds ſterling a year!* and this, independent of the pillage on other articles of the growth and produce of the Weſt India iſlands.

According to the evidence of a reſpectable revenue officer, the plunder of the warehouſes by journeymen-coopers, under the pretence of taking ſamples, is very enormous. He has traced them frequently to the ſhops of known receivers, particularly a noted one in St. Mary's-hill, but has been diſcouraged from following up theſe detections, from the circumſtance of his having found upon one occaſion, when directed by the board of cuſtoms to proſecute a journeymen cooper, that he was protected by his maſter.

There are ſeveral public houſes in the neighbourhood of Thames-ſtreet, to which the journeymen-coopers reſort with their boards of ſugar. In theſe receptacles a kind of market is held, where the ſmall grocers attend, and by means of fictitious bills of parcels cover the ſtolen property, to their reſpective houſes. A vaſt deal of ſugar plundered in the warehouſes, and alſo double ſamples of rum are ſold in theſe houſes. The parties who form this criminal confederacy, are ſaid be great adepts in eluding juſtice. They have eſtabliſhed a principle with regard to judicial oaths, affecting the ſecurity or tending to the acquittal of their companions in iniquity. Oaths by which public juſtice may be defeated are called *Non compulſive oaths*, which, although falſe, are not conſidered to be of a criminal nature.

It may, perhaps, be pleaded in behalf of ſome of thoſe who benefit by this enormous pillage, that a conſiderable proportion has been ſanctioned by cuſtom, or aſſumed the feature of a perquiſite from the circumſtance of the commercial body paſſing it over in ſilence, and ſuffering ſuch things to exiſt. But when to this is oppoſed the regulations of the 27th of April 1790, and the ſubſequent exertions of the committee of merchants, it is impoſſible to conſider it in any other light than that of a bold and audaci-

ous ſyſtem of plunder, not to be vindicated or defended upon any ground of right, and contrary to every principle of morality and juſtice.

Having thus developed the multiplied practices of the different claſſes of criminals, whereby commercial property in the port of London, has been a prey to regular and ſyſtematic depredation; it naturally becomes a ſubject of intereſting inquiry, in what manner and to what extent each diſtinct branch of trade and navigation carried on, to and from the port of London, has been effected by theſe noxious and deſtructive confederacies.

RECEIVERS.

IN a ſubſequent chapter, Mr. Colquhoun gives the following curious deſcription of the various claſſes of receivers.

1. *Receivers of the more opulent claſs:* theſe availing themſelves of the pecuniary reſources they poſſeſs, give exiſtence and vigour to depredation, upon a large ſcale, by ſolicitations and facilities, without which they could not have been committed; and when under the embarraſſment of detection, avail themſelves of their pecuniary reſources, in calling forth the talents of counſel, and the whole chicane of the law, to enable them to elude the puniſhment due to their crimes; in which the friends of morality and juſtice have to lament that they are too often ſucceſsful, producing thereby incalculable injuries to the community at large.

Of all others, the individuals of this claſs are the moſt noxious and deſtructive to commercial property. Some of them have carried on ſugar refineries, chiefly by the ſpoliation which they foſtered and encouraged. They have accumulated wealth by purchaſing tea, coffee, hemp, aſhes, deals, timber, and many great articles of commerce, at very reduced prices, which their credit in the commercial world has enabled them to diſpoſe of, at the full value.

2. *Receivers of an inferior claſs*, who are in connection with ſmall grocers, and venders of ſmuggled goods, through whoſe medium the lumpers have been accuſtomed to diſpoſe of the plunder they obtain, and which was afterward conveyed by falſe bills of parcels to the houſes and ſhops of the purchaſers, whoſe dealing amounted to a large ſum in the courſe of a year.

3. *Receivers, in connexion with revenue officers*, who are denominated *Cope-men*, and who contribute, in no inconſiderable degree, to the pillage which has taken place in outward and homeward bound ſhips, by the aſſiſtance they afford in finding means to convey the articles on ſhore, and afterward in diſpoſing of them.

4. *Receivers who keep ſhops*, for the purchaſe and ſale of old iron and old ſtores, hand ſtuff, junk and rags, who deal with the ſtealers of cordage, metals, and other articles, which they are ever ready to purchaſe, at an under price, without aſking queſtions, and not ſeldom to cover the unlawful poſſeſſion of king's cordage, by certificates of ſimilar ſtores, purchaſed at the ſale of unſerviceable articles at the dock-yards.

5. *Receivers who keep ſmall grocers' ſhops for corn*, and other articles. Theſe encourage labourers and others, who work on ſhip-board and in warehouſes, to purloin ſugar, rum, coffee, pimento, ginger, Dutch cheeſes, corn, and various other articles which are inſtantly purchaſed, under circumſtances which denote a perfect knowledge of the articles being ſtolen.

6. *Publicans*, who are in the habit of giving credit to lumpers, and other aquatic labourers, receiving in payment whatever they can ſteal to purloin from ſhips and veſſels in the river Thames, and from the wharfs and warehouſes adjacent thereto: or permitting their houſes to be general rendezvous for journeymen coopers, who commit acts of pillage in the warehouſes, under the pretence of removing ſamples.

7. *Small manufacturers* of twine and

ropes, who are in connection with the labourers on board of ships from Russia, and with night plunderers who pillage hemp lighters: supplying themselves in this manner with the chief part of the raw materials, which they work up at a very under price, and encouraging this species of depredation, (which has gone to a great extent annually) by applications to those whose situation at the time affords them opportunities of obtaining, by unlawful means, this particular article.

8. *Female receivers*, who keep houses of ill-fame, or are otherwise in connexion with the seamen on board the ships and vessels in the river Thames. These, after plundering the thoughtless men of their wages, by the most infamous means, encourage them to pilfer and steal whatever can be obtained; in the sale of which they are generally cheated of three-fourths of their value. This ill-got wealth is speedily dissipated in riot and debauchery, and the depredations renewed, subject to a repetition of the same frauds and impositions.

9. *Covetous receivers*, whose attention is directed to good bargains, and who are in the habit of purchasing smuggled goods and cheap articles without asking questions.

10. *Careless receivers*, who without meditating any evil design, purchase, indiscriminately, whatever they can obtain cheap under the idea that it is the private adventure of sea-faring men, or their connections. For this species of traffic, there are multitudes of open doors in every street, in the vicinity of the river on both sides, from London-bridge to Blackwall and Greenwich.

11. *Receivers of his majesty's naval and victualling stores*, residing at the towns and villages from Deptford to Leigh and Sheerness, on both sides of the river Thames, and on the river Medway, and from thence to Chatham. These afford infinite facilities to persons who navigate boys, and other vessels in the service of government, in the purchase of whatever can be abstracted from their cargoes, stores or materials; and who are also in the habit of purchasing from the mates and crews of trading vessels, whatever they bring for sale without asking questions. They are discovered to be a very mischievous class of men, and require to be narrowly watched.

12. *Jew receivers*, and others, who keep single-horse carts, and collect old iron, copper bolts, nails, and different metals; also junk, cordage, and ships stores, &c. at the dock-yards of Deptford, Woolwich, Sheerness, and Chatham, by holding out encouragement to those who have opportunities to pilfer and steal, by the purchase of such articles at an under price. These single horse carts have greatly increased of late years, and the facilities they afford in the immediate conveyance of king's stores to places of concealment, together with the lures they hold out to labourers and others to pilfer and steal, have long rendered them objects of attention on the part of the police. Their rapid increase too affords strong grounds of suspicion, that the evils they generate are multiplying every year.

With the assistance of such information, as experience and investigation have furnished, the following general view of the *probable numbers* of those noxious members of society, in their different classes, is offered to the consideration of the reader:

1. Opulent receivers who trade on a large scale	20
2. Inferior receivers who deal with lumpers, &c.	25
3. Copemen in connexion with revenue officers	20
4. Dealers in old iron, and old ships' stores, &c.	55
5. Small grocers and chandlers	55
6. Publicans	35
7. Twine and rope spinners	20
8. Female receivers	50
9. Covetous receivers	60
10. Careless receivers	150
11. Receivers on the banks of the Thames and Medway, beyond Deptford	40
12. Jew receivers and others, who travel with carts	20
	550

It now becomes neceſſary, after the foregoing delineation of a very melancholy picture, of the component parts of this great machine of turpitude, which has ſo long been moved with impunity, and which has proved ſo hoſtile to the rights of innocence, and to the beſt intereſts of commerce and navigation, to exhibit the whole in a collected point of view by the following

RECAPITULATION.

	Total Numbers.	Delinquents.
1. Mates of ſhips and veſſels	3,444	500
2. Inferior officers and crews	24,000	4,000
3. Revenue officers, &c.	1,400	700
4. Lumpers	1,400	1,200
5. Coal-heavers	800	600
6. Coopers	400	300
7. Watermen	900	500
8. Lightermen	1,500	500
9. Night Watchmen	1,000	300
10. Scuffle-hunters	500	500
11. Labourers in warehouſes	1,000	500
	36,344	9,600
12. River pirates		100
13. Night plunderers		200
14. Light-horſemen		200
15. Receivers, including the twelve claſſes		550
16. Mud-larks and rat-catchers		200
	Total	10,850

BIOGRAPHICAL REGISTER *of eminent* PERSONS *deceaſed in* 1799*.

THE two firſt on our preſent liſt, are thoſe eminent names Sauſſure and Spallanzani, ſo highly diſtinguiſhed in the republic of letters.

SAUSSURE.

HORACE-BENEDICT de Sauſſure, was born at Geneva, in the year 1740. His father, an eminent agriculturiſt, who wrote ſome eſſays on rural economy, reſided at Couches, on the banks of the Arve, about half a league from Geneva.

A country life, joined to an active education, tended no doubt to prepare Sauſſure for the fatigues of travelling. He walked every day to the town in order to go to ſchool; and as he lived at the foot of the Saleve, that mountain, which he has ſince rendered ſo famous, climbing the rugged road, was nothing to him. Born, as it were, in the midſt of the phenomenons of nature, he had every opportunity for ſtudy, and thus avoided all the inconveniencies in the ſituation of thoſe philoſophers who form theories without leaving their cloſets, or thoſe cultivators who, though always familiar with nature, are incapable of admiring her beauties.

Botany was his firſt ſtudy. A diverſified ſoil, fertile in a variety of plants, invited him to it, and this brought him acquainted with Haller, whom he viſited in 1764. He was further excited to ſtudy the vegetable kingdom, in conſequence of his connexion with C. Bonnet, who married his aunt, and who ſoon diſcovered the dawning talents of his nephew. Bonnet was then engaged in examining the leaves of plants; Sauſſure alſo turned his attention to theſe vegetable

* See Biographical Regiſter for 1798, in our Magazine for June 1799.

organs, and publiſhed 'Obſervations on the Skin of Leaves.' This little book appeared about the year 1760.

At this time the profeſſorſhip of philoſophy at Geneva became vacant, and Sauſſure, who was then only twenty-one, obtained the chair. In Geneva, the two profeſſors of philoſophy taught alternately phyſics and logic, and Sauſſure acquitted himſelf in this double taſk with equal ſucceſs. He even gave to the teaching of logic, what may be called a practical or experimental turn. Experimental philoſophy was the branch of which he was fondeſt; it conducted him to the ſtudy of chymiſtry and mineralogy. It was then that he recommenced his journies among the mountains, not in queſt of herbs, but to examine the ſubſtances of which the elevated ridges of our globe are compoſed. Geology, a ſcience which then ſcarcely exiſted, gave a charm to his frequent wanderings among the Alps. There the talents of this great naturaliſt were fully developed. During the fifteen or twenty years of his profeſſorſhip, he was alternately employed in fulfilling the duties which his ſituation impoſed, and in traverſing the different mountains in the neighbourhood of Geneva. He even extended his excurſions on one ſide to the Rhine, and on the other to Piedmont. About this time, too, he travelled to Auvergne, for the purpoſe of examining ſome extinguiſhed volcanos; and ſoon after he undertook a tour to Paris, Holland, and England. Afterward he went to Italy and Sicily. In theſe journies his conſtant object was the ſtudy of nature. He always carried with him the inſtruments neceſſary for obſervations, and never ſet out without having formed for himſelf a regular plan of experiments.

In 1779, he publiſhed the firſt volume of 'His Travels in the Alps.' It contains a detailed deſcription of the environs of Geneva, and an account of an excurſion as far as Chamouni, a village at the foot of Mont-Blanc. All naturaliſts have read with pleaſure the deſcription he has given, in this volume, of his *Magnetometre*. The more he examined the mountains, the more he felt the importance of Mineralogy: to enable him to ſtudy this branch of ſcience with ſtill greater advantage, he learnt the German language. The new mineralogical knowledge which he acquired, may be eaſily ſeen by comparing the latter volume of his travels with the firſt.

In the midſt of his numerous excurſions in the Alps, and even during the time of the troubled politics of Geneva in 1782, he found opportunities to make his fine hygrometrical experiments, the reſult of which he publiſhed in 1783, under the title of 'Eſſays on Hygrometry.' We are indebted to him for the invention of the hygrometre, although Delue had already invented his whalebone hygrometre, which occaſioned a diſpute between him and Sauſſure. In 1786, he gave up his profeſſorſhip, the duties of which he had diſcharged for about twenty-five years. He reſigned in favour of his diſciple Pictet.

The ſecond volume of the Travels of Sauſſure, was publiſhed in 1786; it contains a deſcription of the Alps, which ſurround Mont-Blanc. He examines them alternately as a mineralogiſt, a geologiſt, and a philoſopher. In this volume he has given ſome intereſting experiments in electricity, and a deſcription of his electrometre, which is the moſt perfect yet known. We are indebted to him for ſeveral other metrical inſtruments, ſuch as his *cyanometre*, deſtined for meaſuring the intenſity of the blue colour of the ſky, which varies according to the elevation of the obſerver; his *diaphanometre* for meaſuring the tranſparency of the air; and his *anemometre*, with which, by the means of a kind of balance, he weighed the force of the wind.

Some years after the publication of this volume, Sauſſure was received as a foreign aſſociate in the academy of ſciences at Paris; but our author not only honoured his country; he

loved to ſerve it. He was the founder of the Society of Arts, to which Geneva is indebted for that high degree of proſperity her manufactures have reached within theſe thirty years. He preſided over this ſociety until his death, and one of his laſt wiſhes was for the preſervation of this eſtabliſhment.

About 1794, his health began to be deranged, and a paralytic ſtroke deprived him of the uſe of almoſt the whole of one ſide of his body; diſtreſſing, however, as his ſituation then was, his mind loſt nothing of its activity, and ſince that accident he prepared for the preſs the two laſt volumes of his travels, which appeared in 1796. They contain an account of his excurſions in the mountains of Piedmont, Switzerland, and, in particular, his aſcenſion to the ſummit of Mont-Blanc. Theſe two laſt volumes, far from exhibiting any ſymptom of his underſtanding having ſuffered from his diſorder, preſent an enormous maſs of new facts and important philoſophical experiments.

He performed a laſt ſervice to ſcience, by publiſhing his *Agenda*, which terminates his fourth volume. In that work this great man, ſurviving himſelf, conducts the young naturaliſt by the hand through mountains, and teaches him how to obſerve them with advantage. This *Agenda* is a proof of the genius of our author, and of the mental vigour which he preſerved during the decline of his health. During his ſickneſs, he alſo publiſhed 'Obſervations on the Fuſibility of Stones by the Blow-Pipe,' and directed ſome experiments for aſcertaining the height of the bed of the Arve.

Having gone to Plombiers, to uſe the baths of that place for the benefit of his health, he made obſervations on the mountains, which he ſaw at a diſtance, and cauſed ſpecimens of the ſtrata which he pointed out to be brought to him. He had announced that he would terminate his travels by giving his ideas relative to the primitive ſtate of the earth. But the more he meditated upon that ſubject, the more difficult he found it to form an opinion on thoſe great revolutions, which have happened to the globe. In general he was a *Neptunian*, that is to ſay, he attributed the changes the earth has undergone to the operation of water. He alſo admitted the poſſibility, that elaſtic fluids, in diſengaging themſelves from ſubterraneous cavities, might have raiſed mountains.

His health gradually declined, but he ſtill preſerved the hope of reeſtabliſhing it. The French government had named him profeſſor of experimental philoſophy in the central ſchool of Paris, and he did not deſpair of being able to fulfill the duties of that honourable ſituation. His ſtrength, however, was daily exhauſted, and a general torpor ſucceeded to the vigour which he always had enjoyed. All the remedies which medicine could afford were reſorted to in vain. Strength and life forſook him by ſlow and painful ſteps. Toward the end of the year 1798, his decay became more ſenſible, and he finiſhed his career on the 22d of January 1799.

Spallanzani.

Lazarus Spallanzani was born at Scandiano, in the department of Croſtolo, January 10, 1729: he was the ſon of Jean Nicholas Spallanzani, an eſteemed juriſconſult; and of Lucia Zugliani. He commenced his ſtudies in his own country, and at the age of fifteen years went to Reggio de Modena in order to continue them. The Jeſuits, who inſtructed him in the belles lettres, and the Dominicans, who heard of his progreſs, were deſirous of attaching him to them; but his paſſion for extending his knowledge led him to Bologna, where his relation Laura Baſſi, a woman celebrated for genius, eloquence, and ſkill in natural philoſophy and the mathematics, was one of the moſt illuſtrious profeſſors of the Inſtitute and of Italy. Under the direction of this enlightened guide, he learned to prefer the ſtudy of nature to that of her com-

mentators, and to judge of the value of the commentary by its reſemblance to the original; he inſtantly availed himſelf of the wiſdom of that lady's counſels, and was not long before he experienced the happy effects of it. The taſte, however, of Spallanzani for philoſophy was not excluſive: he already thought, like all great men, that the ſtudy of antiquity and the belles lettres was indiſpenſible. He ſtudied his own language with care: and perfected himſelf in the Latin tongue, but above all he attached himſelf to the Greek and to the French. Homer, Demoſthenes, St. Baſil, were his favourite authors. He applied himſelf to juriſprudence at the inſtance of a father whom he tenderly loved, and was on the point of receiving the degree of doctor of civil law, when Anthony Valliſneri, profeſſor of natural hiſtory at Padua, perſuaded him to renounce this vocation, by promiſing to obtain the conſent of his father, who was ſenſibly touched by his ſon's devotion to his will, and who thereby left him at liberty to follow his own inclinations. From that moment he gave himſelf up with more ardour than ever to the ſtudy of mathematics, continuing that alſo of the living and dead language.

Spallanzani was preſently known all over Italy, and his own country was the firſt to do homage to his talents. The univerſity of Reggio, in 1754, choſe him to be profeſſor in logic, metaphyſics, and Greek. He taught there for ten years; and during that period conſecrated all the time he could ſpare from his leſſons to the obſervation of nature. Now and then an accidental diſcovery would increaſe his paſſion for natural hiſtory, which always augmented by new ſucceſſes. His obſervations upon the animalculæ of infuſions fixed the attention of Haller and Bonnet, the latter of whom thenceforth diſtinguiſhed him as one of the learned interpreters of nature.

In 1760, Spallanzani was called to the univerſity of Modena, where he remained for eight years, and he ſaw, raiſed by his care, a generation of men conſtituting at this time the glory of Italy. During his reſidence here, he publiſhed in 1765, '*Saggio di Oſſervazioni Microſcopiche concernente il Siſtema di Needham e Buffon.*' He there eſtabliſhes the *animality* of what has been called, but not generally aſſented to, as microſcopic animalculæ, by the moſt ingenious, and at the ſame time ſolid, experiments; he ſent this work to Bonnet, who formed his opinion of the author accordingly, and who lived to ſee the accompliſhment of the prophecy he drew from it. In the ſame year, Spallanzani publiſhed a diſſertation truly original. '*De Lapidibus ab aqua reſilientibus*;' in that work he proves, by ſatisfactory experiments, contrary to the commonly received opinion, that the ducks and drakes (as they are called) are not produced by the elaſticity of the water, but by the natural effect of the change of direction which the ſtone experiences in its movement, after the water has been ſtruck by it, and that it has been carried over the bend or hollow of the cup formed by the concuſſion.

In 1768, he prepared the philoſophers for the ſurprizing diſcoveries he was about to offer them throughout his life, in his Proſpectus on the Reproduction of Animals. This ſimple Proſpectus contains more real knowledge than all the books which had appeared, becauſe it taught the method that ought to be followed in this dark reſearch, and contained many unexpected facts; ſuch as the preexiſtence of tadpoles at the fecundation, in many ſpecies of toads and frogs; the reproduction of the head cut off from ſnails, which he had already communicated to Bonnet, in 1766, and which was diſputed for ſome time, in ſpite of the repeated confirmation of this phenomenon by Heriſſant and Lavoiſier. He demonſtrated it again afterward in the memoirs of the Italian ſociety; as alſo the renewal of the tail, the limbs, and even the jaws, taken from the aquatic

ſalamander. Theſe facts continue to aſtoniſh even at this day, when they are thought of, notwithſtanding every one has had the opportunity of familiarizing himſelf with them.

The phyſiology of Haller that Spallanzani ſtudied, fixed his attention upon the circulation of the blood, in which he diſcovered ſeveral remarkable phenomenons, and publiſhed ſome tracts upon the ſubject, but little known, containing a ſeries of obſervations and experiments of the moſt ingenious and delicate nature, upon a ſubject of which the ſurface only is known. When the univerſity of Padua was reeſtabliſhed upon a larger ſcale, the empreſs Maria Tereſa directed the count de Firmian to invite him to fill a chair, as profeſſor of natural hiſtory, and his great reputation undoubtedly rendered him eligible for this diſtinction.

In arriving at the univerſity, he took the *Contemplation de la Nature* of Bonnet for the text of his leſſons; he filled up the vacancies in it, he unfolded the ideas, and confirmed the theories by his experiments. He believed with reaſon, that the book which inſpired him with the love of natural hiſtory by reading it, was the moſt proper to give birth to it in the minds of his diſciples. He tranſlated it, accordingly, into Italian, and enriched it with notes; adding a preface, wherein he pointed out the ſubjects of the vegetable and animal economy, which in an eſpecial manner deſerved the attention of his pupils; and ſometimes pointing out to them the means of ſucceeding in their reſearches. He publiſhed the firſt volume of his tranſlation in 1769, and the ſecond in 1770.

In 1776, he publiſhed the two firſt volumes of '*Opuſcoli di Fiſica Animale e Vegetabile*;' they are the explanation of a part of the Microſcopical Obſervations, which had already appeared. The ſecond volume of this work is a new voyage into the moſt unknown parts; a ſublime pencil had already painted it, but the picture was not done after nature.

Spallanzani was placed at the head of the univerſity's cabinet of natural hiſtory, but he was little more than titular depoſitory of a treaſure which no longer exiſted. He laid the foundations, however, for its renewal, and, by his care, it is become one of the moſt precious and uſeful. He enriched it through his repeated travels by land and ſea, in Europe, in Aſia, acroſs the Appenines, the Alps, the Krapacks, at the bottom of mines, on the top of volcanos, at the mouth of craters. In 1779, he ran over Swiſſerland, and the Griſons; he then went to Geneva; where he ſpent a month with his friends, who admired him the more in his converſations after having admired him in his writings. He returned to Pavia, and publiſhed in 1780, two new volumes of his Diſſertation on the phyſiology of Animals and Vegetables. In theſe he reveals the ſecrets of two very obſcure phenomenons, concerning the vegetable and animal economy.

Some experiments made by him upon *digeſtion*, for his leſſons, engaged him to ſtudy this dark operation; he repeated Reaumur's experiments upon the gallinaceous birds; and he obſerved that the trituration, which is in this caſe in aid of digeſtion, could not however be a very powerful means. He ſaw that the gizzard of thoſe birds, which pulverize the ſtones of fruit to pieces, as if done with needles or other ſharp pointed inſtruments, did not digeſt the powder ſo formed: that it was neceſſary it ſhould undergo a new operation in the ſtomach, before it could become fit chyle for affording the elements of the blood and other humours. He eſtabliſhed the point, that the digeſtion was performed in the ſtomach of numerous animals, by the powerful action of a juice which diſſolves the aliments; and to render his demonſtration the more convincing, he had the courage to make ſeveral experiments on himſelf, which might have proved fatal, and had the addreſs to complete his proofs by artificial digeſtions, made in glaſſes

upon the table, by mixing the chewed aliments with the gaſtric juice of animals, which he knew how to extract from their ſtomach.

This work put Mr. John Hunter out of humour, who in 1785, publiſhed 'Some Obſervations upon Digeſtion,' wherein he threw out ſome bitter ſarcaſms againſt Spallanzani, who took ample revenge by publiſhing this work in Italian, with an Apologetic Letter, in which he expoſes, with moderation, the overſights of the celebrated Engliſh phyſiologiſt, and points out his errors in a manner which left him no hope of a reply.

In 1781, according to cuſtom, Spallanzani availed himſelf of the academical vacation, to make a journey, the object of which was to add to the cabinet of Pavia. He ſet out in the month of July, for Marſeilles, where he commenced a new hiſtory of the ſea, which had preſented him with a crowd of novel and curious facts, upon numerous genera of the inhabitants of the ocean. He went likewiſe to Finale, to Genoa, to Maſſa, and to Carrara, to obſerve the quarries of marble ſo famous with the ſtatuaries; he returned to Spezzia, and thence brought to Pavia an immenſe harveſt of fiſhes, cruſtaceous and teſtaceous, which he depoſited in that cabinet of which his voyages and travels had rendered him ſo worthy to be the guardian. He viſited in the ſame view, and with the ſame ſucceſs, the coaſts of Iſtria, in 1782; the Appenine mountains in 1783, where he noticed the terrible hurricanes, and the ſurprizing vapours which rendered that year ſo famous in meteorology. The cabinet of Pavia, thus every year ſaw its riches increaſe; and in the ſame proportion it became the object of ſtrangers' admiration; but every one admired ſtill more the immenſe labour of Spallanzani, who had collected every part of it. The emperor Joſeph knew this when he came into Lombardy; he deſired to have a converſation with Spallanzani, and his majeſty expreſſed his approbation by preſenting him with his medal in gold.

In 1785, the univerſity of Padua offered to Spallanzani the chair of natural hiſtory, promiſing him more conſiderable advantages than thoſe which he enjoyed at Pavia; but the archduke doubled his penſion, and allowed him to accompany to Conſtantinople the chevalier Zuliani, who had juſt been nominated ambaſſador from the republic of Venice. He left this city, the 21ſt of Auguſt, and during his voyage, made ſeveral obſervations upon the marine productions he met with in theſe climates, as well as upon the meteorological events of every day, among which he had the advantage of beholding a ſpecies of water-ſpout. He touched at ſeveral iſlands in the Archipelago, which he examined, and went aſhore at Troy, to viſit the places, ſung by the poet whom he preferred to all others; and in treading upon that ground ſo anciently famous, he made ſome geological obſervations truly original. He arrived at Conſtantinople on the 11th of October, and remained there eleven months. The phyſical and moral phenomenons of this country, quite new to him, fixed his attention; he ſtrayed over the borders of the two ſeas, and climbed up the neighbouring hills; he viſited the iſland of Chalki, where he made known to the Turks a mine of copper, the exiſtence of which they never had ſuſpected. He went to the Principi iſland, at a few miles from Conſtantinople, where he diſcovered an iron mine equally unthought of by the Turks. He returned to Europe, loaded with ſpoils from the eaſt, compoſed of the creatures of the three kingdoms, peculiar to thoſe regions; after having been uſeful to the Orientals, who were incapable of appreciating his merit; he ſet out on his return for Italy, the 16th of Auguſt 1786.

A journey by ſea was in every reſpect the moſt ſafe, and the moſt commodious; but Spallanzani conſidered the dangers and the inconveniencies

of the road as nothing, when employed in any beneficial purſuit; he braved all the perils of thoſe deſert regions, where there is no police and no ſecurity. When he arrived at Bucharest, he was retained there during nine days, by Mauroceni, hoſpodar of Wallachia. This prince received him with diſtinction, preſented him with many of the rarieties of his country, and furniſhed him with horſes for travelling, and alſo gave him an eſcort of thirty troopers throughout the whole extent of his dominions. Spallanzani paſſed by Hermanſtadt in Tranſylvania, and arrived at Vienna the 7th of December, after having viewed the numerous mines of Tranſylvania, of Hungary, and of Germany, which lay in the neighbourhood of his route. He remained five days at Vienna, had two very long audiences with the emperor Joſeph II, and was well received by the higheſt nobility in that metropolis, and viſited by the men of letters.

In the ſummer of 1788, he ſet out for Naples, and aſcended Mount Veſuvius; he looked attentively into its crater, examined and made notes in his books, and embarked for the Lipari iſlands. He diſſected, as it were, the uninhabited volcanos, with the exactneſs of a naturaliſt anatomizing a butterfly, and the intrepidity of a warrior, defying the moſt imminent dangers. It was then that he had the boldneſs to walk over that ſulphurous cruſt, cleft with chinks, trembling, ſmoking, burning, and ſometimes treacherouſly covering the hearth of the volcano. He paſſed into Sicily, where he climbed up to Etna, and coaſted its immenſe crater. It was thus, that at the age of ſixty, he picked up thoſe numberleſs anecdotes, which fill his voyages in the two Sicilies, and that he compared the deſcription which Homer, Pindar, Virgil, Diodorus Siculus, and Strabo, have given of theſe ever famous places, with that which he made himſelf. Some valuable extracts from theſe voyages were given in our Magazine, vol. 102, page 171, *et ſeq.*

In 1791, he publiſhed a letter addreſſed to profeſſor Fortis, upon the Pennet Hydroſcope; he there relates the experiments which he had directed to be made for aſcertaining the degree of confidence which might be allowed to the ſingular talents of this man; but he ingenuouſly confeſſes, that he is not decided upon the reality of the phenomenon. Spallanzani, however, has often diſcovered that which might have been deemed impoſſible. In 1792-3, he made a diſcovery of this kind, by which we learn that the bats, if blinded, act in every reſpect with the ſame preciſion as thoſe which have their eyes; that they in the ſame manner avoid the moſt trifling obſtacles, and that they know where to fix themſelves on ceaſing their flight. Theſe extraordinary experiments were confirmed by ſeveral natural philoſophers, and gave occaſion to ſuſpect a new ſenſe in theſe birds, becauſe Spallanzani thought he had evinced by the way of excluſion, that the other ſenſes could not ſupply the deficiency of that ſight, which he had deprived them of.

Theſe numerous works did not, however, contain all the ſeries of Spallanzani's labours. He had been occupied a conſiderable time upon the phenomenons of reſpiration; their reſemblances and differences in a great number of ſpecies of animals; and he was buſily employed in reducing to order his reſearches upon this ſubject. He has left a large collection of experiments, and new obſervations upon animal reproductions, upon ſponges, the nature of which he determines, and upon a thouſand intereſting phenomenons, which he knew how to draw out of obſcurity. He had almoſt finiſhed his voyage to Conſtantinople, and had amaſſed conſiderable materials for a hiſtory of the ſea.

France, Germany, and England, were all eager to avail themſelves of his works by means of tranſlations. He was admitted into the academies and learned ſocieties of London, Stockholm, Gottingen, Holland, Lyons, Bologna, Turin, Padua, Man-

tua, and Geneva. He was a correſpondent of the academy of ſciences of Paris, and of Montpelier; and received from the great Frederic himſelf, the diploma of member of the academy of Berlin, holding even often a direct correſpondence with him.

On February 4, 1799, this diſtinguiſhed character was attacked by that illneſs, a retention of urine, which terminated in his death; he paſſed the night unquietly, and in the morning loſt all powers of reaſon, which he never recovered but during very ſhort intervals. His intimate friends, Tourdes, a French phyſician, and profeſſor Scarpa did every thing which could be expected from genius, experience, and friendſhip, to ſave him; but he died on the 17th, to the regret of the learned and ſcientific in all nations.

[To be continued.]

MEMORABILIA OF JULY.

——Deep to the root
Of vegetation parch'd, the cleaving fields
And ſlippery lawn an arid hue diſcloſe:——
Echo no more returns the cheerful ſound
Of ſharpening ſithe; the mower ſinking heaps
O'er him the humid hay, with flowers perfum'd.'

JULY, the ſeventh month of the year, is that during which the ſun enters Leo. The word is derived from the Latin *Julius*, the ſurname of C. Cæſar, the dictator, who was born in it.

Some *events* of great diſtinction in hiſtory occurred in this month, of which we ſhall firſt notice one of modern date, on the 14th of this month, one which all Europe has reaſon to regret, and which in its effects has reached the whole civilized world. Our readers may perhaps be ready to anticipate, that we allude to that memorable day, in which the populace of Paris took the Baſtile, and by an act, though of comparative inſignificance, evinced their triumph over the regular or accuſtomed government of their country. Eleven long years are paſſed ſince that event, then hailed by the friends of freedom as her grand triumph over deſpotiſm, celebrated as ſuch in a thouſand ſhapes, in books, pamphlets, ſongs, muſic, and triumphal pageantry. Alas! how ſhort-ſighted is man? How incapable to eſtimate the preſent, how blind to the future! After the murder of a king, queen, and many thouſands of inoffending ſubjects, after the death of myriads ſlain in battle, or periſhing by a long ſeries of tyranny, after change upon change of government, as if nothing could be good which outlived its own eſtabliſhment, after the ſucceſſive dominion of tyranny in the various ſhapes of oligarchies, ariſtocracies, democracies, clubs, parties and intrigues, what has France, or what have the nations ſhe has over-run, gained? Innumerable are the uſeful reflections which ſuch a ſubject might ſuggeſt, but we truſt that, after ſo much experience, they muſt be familiar, and we muſt not enlarge on what does not ſtrictly come within the ſcope of this article.

In this month, we have to record a more pleaſing event, although once more terrific in appearance, the arrival of the Spaniſh armada in the Engliſh channel, the purpoſe of which was to reduce this country under the dominion of Spain, and to reinſtate the tyranny of popery, from which the reformation had but juſt delivered us. An invaſion on the part of Spain, at this day, would be rather an object of ridicule than terror. It was not ſo at that time, and queen Eliſabeth was

particularly unprepared for ſo formidable an attack. We are told that the ſize of the Engliſh ſhipping was in general ſo ſmall, that except a few of the queen's ſhips of war, there were not four veſſels belonging to the merchants, which exceeded four hundred tons. The interpoſition of Providence, however, in our favour, baffled in a few days, an enterprize which had exhauſted the revenue and force of Spain, and which had long filled all Europe with anxiety or expectation.

In this month, the ſtrong fortreſs of Gibraltar was taken by ſir George Rooke, in 1704, and has ever ſince remained in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh. Its ſieges by the enemy have been memorable, but none ſo much ſo as that in the laſt war, when the collected forces of France and Spain threatened its reduction, and when they became convinced, by a moſt tremendous experience, to them it was impregnable. The gallant name of Elliot, will ever be connected with this fortreſs, and its importance to Great Britain has rendered it an object of conſtant defence, and has induced our government to reject every negociation for its exchange.

The battle of the Boyne was fought on the 1ſt of July, and ſecured Ireland from the pretenſions of the exiled James. It muſt be remarked, that battles in thoſe days, were mere ſkirmiſhes compared to thoſe we hear of in more modern times. Celebrated as this battle is, the Iriſh loſt no more than 1500 men, and the proteſtants about one half of that number! An engagement like this would make but a poor figure in the annals of modern continental devaſtation, when the ſlaughter of thouſands, from its frequently recurring, is heard without concern and without intereſt.

Of illuſtrious *births*, in this month, we have only to record that of Calvin, the celebrated reformer, whoſe hiſtory is well known, and whoſe doctrines yet remain in full vigour and belief among a very numerous body of Chriſtians. Whether the church of England be not in doctrines Calviniſtical, is a queſtion which has been lately agitated with conſiderable warmth; but after all that has been written on the ſubject, they muſt ever appear to be ſo while the articles of the church are underſtood literally. If they are conſidered only as terms of peace, and to be underſtood with latitude, they may be preciſely what any man chooſes to make them.

Of *deaths*, the number is not great, although ſome of the parties are of diſtinguiſhed eminence. Henry II, cloſed a very turbulent reign in this month. His character ſtands high in our monarchial hiſtory. He was the greateſt prince of his time for wiſdom, virtue, and abilities, and the moſt powerful in extent of dominion of all thoſe that had ever filled the throne of England. His character in private as well as in public life, is almoſt without a blemiſh; and he ſeems to have poſſeſſed every accompliſhment, both of body and mind, which makes a man either eſtimable or amiable. To his other qualities, he added wit, if the following ſtory be true. The monks and prior of St. Swithin, threw themſelves, one day, proſtrate on the ground before Henry, complaining with many tears and much doleful lamentation, that the biſhop of Wincheſter, who was alſo their abbot, had cut off three diſhes from their table. How many has he left you? ſaid the king. Ten only, replied the diſconſolate monks. I myſelf, exclaimed the king, never have more than three; and I enjoin your biſhop to reduce you to the ſame number.

This incidental mention of St. Swithin, reminds us that he may be claſſed among the worthies of this month, from a *well-known property* of his, or rather his *day*, but as we are not much acquainted with his hiſtory, of which indeed very little is extant, we ſhall not enlarge on a topic ſo unwelcome to farmers.

Edward VI, one of the moſt pro-

miſing of our Engliſh monarchs, went to the poſſeſſion of a better crown in this month. Such was the excellence of his character and principles, that his premature death muſt have been a heavy ſtroke on the nation, eſpecially as he was ſucceeded by his ſanguinary ſiſter Mary, that diſgrace to her ſex, to government and to humanity.

Among the violent deaths, we have the names of John Huſs, the celebrated reformer, ſir Thomas More, lord high chancellor, Cromwell, earl of Eſſex. the duke of Monmouth, and lord Ruſſel. Moſt of theſe ſuffered in cauſes which were afterward triumphantly predominant. Of ſir Thomas More, it has been juſtly ſaid, that nothing was wanting to the glory of his end, except a better cauſe; he ſuffered becauſe he differed from his maſter Henry VIII, in ſome points, but was himſelf an intolerant bigot. His jokes on the ſcaffold have often been retailed; they may ſerve to ſhow the compoſure of his mind at that ſcene, yet we cannot help being of opinion that when the ax is raiſed over a man's neck, it is an awkward time for making puns and quibbles. Cromwell, earl of Eſſex, was a better character, a man of prudence, induſtry and abilities, worthy of a better maſter, and a better fate. He was certainly a friend to the reformation, but his fall was perhaps more owing to his recommending Anne of Cleves to king Henry for a wife, than to any other cauſe. The king wanted, in his uſual way, to get rid of her, and marry Catherine Howard.

Lord Ruſſel was the moſt popular man in the nation in Charles II time, as well from the mildneſs and integrity of his character, as from his zealous attachment to the religion and liberties of his country. He unfortunately, however, engaged in the duke of Monmouth's rebellion, and ſuffered his fate. This cauſe was, however, afterward amply avenged, and his memory became dear to the lovers of their country. One of the moſt affecting circumſtances in Engliſh hiſtory, is the reply of his father to king James II. This monarch in his diſtreſſes aſſembled the noblemen, who were in London, to deliberate upon the preſent conjuncture of affairs. Addreſſing himſelf to the earl of Bedford, 'My lord,' ſaid he, 'you are an honeſt man, have great credit, and can do me ſervice.' 'Sir,' replied the earl, 'I am a feeble, old man, very unable to do you any conſiderable ſervice; but I had a ſon (he added with a ſigh) who, if now alive, could ſerve your majeſty in a more effectual manner.' James was ſo ſtruck with this reflection, that he could not anſwer one word.

One nobleman who ſuffered, in this month, by what we may call a premature, if not a violent death, although it became him better than his former life, was the earl of Rocheſter. His profligacy and his penitence are ſufficiently upon record. Though he had lived the life of an atheiſt and a libertine, yet he died the death of a good Chriſtian, and a ſincere penitent. The philoſophers of the preſent age will naturally ſuppoſe, that his contrition and conviction were purely the effects of weakneſs and low ſpirits, which ſcarcely ſuffer a man to continue in his ſenſes, and certainly not to be maſter of himſelf; but biſhop Burnet affirms him to have been 'under no ſuch decay as either darkened or weakened his underſtanding, nor troubled with the ſpleen or vapours, or under the power of melancholy.'

To theſe names, we have to add, that, in this month, the muſes loſt ſome of their highly favoured votaries, whoſe merits are too well known to require repetition here, and muſt occur readily wherever are mentioned the diſtinguiſhed names of Petrarch, Arioſto, Cowley, and Gray.

The Cuckow,

DESCRIPTION *of the* CUCULUS CANORUS *or* COMMON CUCKOW.

With an engraving of that Bird, beautifully coloured.

THE Cuckow is a genus belonging to the order of *picæ*; the characters of which are, the bill is ſmooth, and more or leſs bending; the noſtrils are bounded by a ſmall rim; the tongue is ſhort and pointed: the feet and toes formed for climbing. There are forty-ſix ſpecies of it, which inhabit different parts of the globe, and are principally diſtinguiſhed by the ſhape of their tails and variations in colour.

The canorus, or common cuckow, weighs about five ounces; and is in length fourteen inches, in breadth twenty-five. The bill is black, and about two thirds of an inch in length. The colour will be beſt underſtood by referring the eye to the plate, which accompanies this deſcription, obſerving, however, that the female differs in ſome reſpects. The neck before and behind is of a browniſh red; the tail barred with the ſame colour, and black, and ſpotted on each ſide the ſhaft with white. The young birds are brown mixed with black, and in that ſtate have been deſcribed by ſome authors as old ones.

This bird appears in our country early in the ſpring, and makes the ſhorteſt ſtay with us of any bird of paſſage. It is directed here, as Mr. Stillingfleet obſerves, by that conſtitution of the air, which cauſes the fig-tree to put forth its fruit; though it has been ſuppoſed that ſome of theſe birds do not quit this iſland during the winter; but that they ſeek ſhelter in hollow trees, and lie torpid, unleſs animated by unuſually warm weather. Mr. Pennant gives two inſtances of their being heard in February: one in 1771, in the end of that month; the other in 1769, on the fourth day; but after that they were heard no more, being probably chilled into a torpid ſtate. There is a remarkable coincidence between the ſong of theſe birds, and the mackarels continuing in full roe; that is, from about the middle of April to the latter end of June. The cuckow is ſilent for ſome time after his arrival; his note is a call to love, and uſed only by the male, who ſits perched generally on ſome dead tree or bare bough, and repeats his ſong, which he loſes as ſoon as his love-fit is over. His note is ſo uniform, that his name in all languages ſeems to be derived from it; and in all countries it is uſed in the ſame reproachful ſenſe.

The plain-ſong cuckow grey,
Whoſe note full many a man doth mark,
And dares not anſwer nay.

SHAKSPEARE.

On the natural hiſtory of this ſingular bird, we have a very curious paper by Dr. Jenner, in the Philoſophical Tranſactions. The firſt appearance of cuckows in the county of Glouceſter, is about the middle of April. The ſong of the male, which is well known, proclaims its arrival. The ſong of the female (if the peculiar notes of which it is compoſed may be ſo called) is widely different, and has been ſo little attended to, that perhaps few are acquainted with it; the cry of the dab-chick bears ſome reſemblance to it. Unlike the generality of birds, cukows do not pair. When a female appears on the wing, ſhe is often attended by two or three males, who ſeem to be earneſtly contending for her favours. From the time of her appearance till after the middle of ſummer, the neſts of the birds ſelected to receive her eggs are to be found in great abundance; but, like other migrating birds, ſhe does not begin to lay till ſome weeks after her arrival.

It is on all hands allowed, that the cuckow does not hatch its own eggs; for which different reaſons have been given. The hedge-ſparrow, the water-wagtail, the titlark, the red-breaſt, the yellow-hammer, the green linnet,

or the winchat, is generally the nurſe of the young cuckow: but Buffon enumerates twenty ſorts of neſts at leaſt in which they have depoſited their eggs. It may be ſuppoſed, that the female cuckow lays her egg in the abſence of the bird, in whoſe neſt ſhe intends to depoſite; as it has been known, that on ſight of one of theſe a red-breaſt, and its mate, jointly attacked her on approaching the neſt, put her to flight, and ſo effectually drove her away, that ſhe did not dare to return. Among the birds abovementioned, it generally, according to Dr. Jenner's obſervations, ſelects the three firſt, but ſhows a much greater partiality to the hedge-ſparrow. This laſt commonly takes up four or five days in laying her eggs. During this time (generally after ſhe has laid one or two) the cuckow contrives to depoſite her egg among the reſt, leaving the future care of it entirely to the hedge-ſparrow. This intruſion often occaſions ſome diſcompoſure: for the old hedge-ſparrow at intervals, while ſhe is ſitting, not unfrequently throws out ſome of her own eggs, and ſometimes injures them in ſuch a way that they become addle; ſo that it more frequently happens that only two or three hedge-ſparrow's eggs are hatched with the cuckow's than otherwiſe. But whether this be the caſe or not, ſhe ſits the ſame length of time as if no foreign egg had been introduced, the cuckow's egg requiring no longer proceſs than her own.

When the hedge-ſparrow has ſat her uſual time, and diſengaged the young cuckow and ſome of her own offspring from the ſhell, her own young ones, and any of her eggs that remain unhatched, are ſoon turned out, the young cuckow remaining poſſeſſor of the neſt, and ſole object of her future care. The young birds are not previouſly killed, nor are the eggs demoliſhed; but all are left to periſh together, either entangled about the buſh which contains the neſt, or lying on the ground under it.

'The early fate, (ſays Dr. Jenner) of the young hedge-ſparrows, is a circumſtance that has been noticed by others, but attributed to wrong cauſes. A variety of conjectures have been formed upon it. Some have ſuppoſed the parent cuckow the author of their deſtruction; while others, as erroneouſly, have pronounced them ſmothered by the diſproportionate ſize of their fellow-neſtling. Now the cuckow's egg being not much larger than the hedge-ſparrow's, it neceſſarily follows, that at firſt there can be no difference in the ſize of the birds juſt burſt from the ſhell. Of the fallacy of the former aſſertion, alſo, I was ſome years ago convinced, by having found that many cuckow's eggs were hatched in the neſts of other birds, after the old cuckow had diſappeared, and by ſeeing the ſame fate then attend the neſtling ſparrows, as during the appearance of old cuckows in this country.' But before he enters on the facts relating to the death of the young ſparrows, our author ſtates various examples of the incubation of the egg, and the rearing of the young cuckow; a point which had been controverted by the hon. Daines Barrington, and diſbelieved by others. It is not neceſſary, however, in a popular deſcription, like the preſent, to enter upon theſe minutiæ.

It appears a little extraordinary, that two cuckows' eggs ſhould ever be depoſited in the ſame neſt, as the young one produced from one of them muſt inevitably periſh; yet two inſtances of this kind fell under our author's obſervation, one of which he thus relates: 'June 27, 1787, two cuckows and a hedge-ſparrow were hatched in the ſame neſt this morning; one hedge-ſparrow's egg remained unhatched. In a few hours after, a conteſt began between the cuckows for the poſſeſſion of the neſt, which continued undetermined till the next afternoon, when one of them, which was ſomewhat ſuperior in ſize, turned out the other, together with the young hedge-ſparrow and the unhatched egg. This conteſt was very remarkable.

The combatants alternately appeared to have the advantage, as each carried the other ſeveral times nearly to the top of the neſt, and then ſunk down again, oppreſſed by the weight of its burden; till at length, after various efforts, the ſtrongeſt prevailed, and was afterward brought up by the hedge-ſparrow.'

But the principal circumſtance that has agitated the mind of the naturaliſt reſpecting the cuckow is, why, like other birds, it ſhould not build a neſt, ſit upon its eggs, and rear its own young? There is no apparent reaſon, Dr. Jenner thinks, why this bird, in common with others, ſhould not perform all theſe ſeveral offices; for it is in every reſpect perfectly formed for collecting materials, and building a neſt. Neither its external ſhape nor internal ſtructure prevent it from incubation; nor is it by any means incapacitated from bringing food to its young. It would be needleſs to enumerate the various opinions of authors on this ſubject from Ariſtotle to the preſent time. Thoſe of the ancients appear to be either viſionary or erroneous: and the attempts of the moderns toward its inveſtigation have been confined within very narrow limits: for they have gone but little further in their reſearches than to examine the conſtitution and ſtructure of the bird; and having found it poſſeſſed of a capacious ſtomach, with a thin external covering, concluded that the preſſure upon this part, in a ſitting poſture, prevented incubation. They have not conſidered, that many of the birds which incubate have ſtomachs analogous to thoſe of cuckows. The ſtomach of the owl, for example, is proportionably capacious, and is almoſt as thinly covered with external integuments. Nor have they conſidered, that the ſtomachs of neſtlings are always much diſtended with food; and that this very part, during the whole time of their confinement to the neſt, ſupports in a great degree the weight of the whole body: whereas, in a ſitting bird, it is not nearly ſo much preſſed upon, for the breaſt in that caſe fills up chiefly the cavity of the neſt; for which purpoſe, from its natural convexity, it is admirably well fitted. Theſe obſervations ſufficiently ſhow that the cuckow is not rendered incapable of ſitting through any peculiarity either in the ſituation or formation of the ſtomach.

In conſidering to what cauſes may be attributed the ſingularities of the cuckow, Dr. Jenner ſuggeſts the following as the moſt probable; viz. the ſhort reſidence this bird is allowed to make in the country, where it is deſtined to propagate its ſpecies; and the call that nature has upon it, during that ſhort reſidence, to produce a numerous progeny. The cuckow's firſt appearance here is about the middle of April, commonly on the 17th. Its egg is not ready for incubation till ſome weeks after its arrival, ſeldom before the middle of May. A fortnight is taken up by the ſitting-bird in hatching the egg. The young bird generally continues three weeks in the neſt before it flies, and the foſter-parents feed it more than five weeks after this period: ſo that if a cuckow ſhould be ready with an egg much ſooner than the time pointed out, not a ſingle neſtling, even one of the earlieſt, would be fit to provide for itſelf before its parent would be inſtinctively directed to ſeek a new reſidence, and be thus compelled to abandon its young one; for old cuckows take their final leave of this country the firſt week in July.

There ſeems to be no preciſe time fixed for the departure of young cuckows. Our author believes they go off in ſucceſſion, probably as ſoon as they are capable of taking care of themſelves; for although they ſtay here till they become nearly equal in ſize and growth of plumage to the old cuckow, yet in this very ſtate the foſtering care of the hedge-ſparrow is not withdrawn from them.

It is ſuppoſed, that there are more male cuckows than females; ſince two are often ſeen in diſpute, when a third

has been in ſight; which, no doubt, was of the oppoſite ſex. Mr. Pennant obſerved, that five male birds were caught in a trap in one ſeaſon; and Mr. Latham ſays that 'out of at leaſt half a dozen that I have attended to, my chance has never directed me to a female; and it is to be wiſhed, that future obſervations may determine whether our obſervations have riſen only in chance, or are founded in general circumſtance.' He believes that the male birds are more liable to be ſhot, their note directing the gunner where to take aim, while the female is ſecured by her ſilence.

Cuckows may be, and often are, brought up tame, ſo as to become familiar. They will eat in this ſtate bread and milk, fruits, inſects, eggs, and fleſh, either cooked or raw: but in a ſtate of nature, chiefly live on caterpillars, of the ſmooth kind. Some have fed on vegetable matter, beetles, and ſmall ſtones. When fat, they are ſaid to be as good eating as a land-rail. The French and Italians eat them to this day. The ancient Romans admired them greatly as food, and Pliny ſays, that there is no bird, which can be compared to them for delicacy.

In migrating, the major part of theſe birds are ſuppoſed to go into Africa, ſince they are obſerved to viſit the iſland of Malta, twice in a year, in their paſſage backward and forward, as is ſuppoſed, to that part of the world. The cuckow is well known alſo at Aleppo. To the north, it is ſaid to be common in Sweden, but not to appear ſo early by a month as with us. Ruſſia is not deſtitute of this bird, and a ſpecimen brought from Kamtſchatka, is now in the poſſeſſion of ſir Joſeph Banks.

DIRECTIONS *for taking off* IMPRESSIONS *or* CASTS *from* MEDALS *and* COINS.

[From Dr. Lettſom's Naturaliſts and Travellers Companion.]

——— Et cætera pené gemelli. HOR. EP. X.

CHIEFLY owing to the coſt required for purchaſing a cabinet of medals, it has happened that the ſtudy of them has hitherto been confined, comparatively, to a few individuals. Another principal impediment to the cultivation of an acquaintance with them, has ariſen from the difficulty of underſtanding the inſcriptions, for want of a ſufficient knowledge of languages; on which account, in particular, this ſtudy has been condemned by the illiterate, as barren and uſeleſs; but ſuch as are acquainted with the advantages, which have already reſulted from thoſe *nummi memoriales*, cannot heſitate a moment to aſſiſt in promoting a more general purſuit of the ſubject.

While Coloſſian ſtatues, and the hardeſt marbles, with their deepeſt inſcriptions, are deſtroyed by accidents, or by time, and paintings finiſhed with the higheſt colours, quickly fade, a medal ſhall ſurvive innumerable accidents, and diſcloſe hiſtorical facts, a thouſand years after ſtatues are crumbled away; and when nothing but the names of an Appelles or a Praxiteles remain. Does not a ſingle medal, of which we are in poſſeſſion, give us greater light into hiſtory, than the once famous libraries of Alexandria and Pergamos, which are now no more? From theſe, and many other conſiderations, I would willingly contribute my endeavours to render this ſtudy more general, and conſequently more uſeful. I have tried a variety of methods to enable a young medalliſt to collect a cabinet, which may initiate him into the knowledge of medals and coins at a trifling expence.

The method of taking off plaſter of Paris, and ſulphur impreſſions, is

known to every body: the firſt is too ſoft to preſerve them from injury, and the brittleneſs of ſulphur is a greater objection.

By forming a coat or layer of thin metal over the plaſter of Paris, it would be a conſiderable defence. Tin is the cheapeſt and moſt convenient metal for the purpoſe, as it is ſufficiently flexible, and at the ſame time very much reſembles ſilver. The tin-foil ſhould be of the ſame kind, with that uſed for ſilvering looking-glaſſes. It ſhould be laid over the medal or coin intended to be taken off, and then rubbed either with a bruſh, the point of a ſkewer, or a pin, till it has received perfectly the impreſſion of the medal; the tin-foil ſhould now be pared off round the edge of the medal, till it is brought to the ſame circumference; the medal muſt then be reverſed, and the tin-foil will drop off into a chip-box or mould ready to receive it, the concave ſide of the foil, or that which is laid on the face of the medal, being uppermoſt; upon this pour plaſter of Paris, made in the uſual manner, and when dry, the figure may be taken out of the box or mould, with the tin-foil ſticking on the plaſter, the convex ſide being now uppermoſt again, in which poſition it is to be kept in the cabinet, after it becomes dry. To have an impreſſion very perfect, the thineſt tin-foil ſhould be made uſe of *.

The impreſſions taken in the foregoing manner, almoſt equal ſilver medals in beauty, and are very durable; if the box or mould † be rather larger than the impreſſion of tin-foil, the plaſter, when poured on, runs round its edges, and forms a kind of white frame, or circular border, round the foil, whence the new made medal appears the more neat and beautiful. If this tin-foil be gilt with gold leaf, by means of thin iſinglaſs glue, or boiled linſeed oil, the medal will reſemble gold.

* This method does not in the leaſt injure any medal or coin.

† Chip boxes, uſed by apothecaries, anſwer this purpoſe, and may be eaſily procured. A ſlip of paper wrapped round any circular body with a flat ſurface is equally convenient.

LIBRARY AT ICOLMKILL.

[From Garnett's Tour through the Highlands of Scotland.]

THE college, or monaſtery, was formerly poſſeſſed of a valuable library, which has been deſtroyed or loſt. Boethius aſſerts, that Fergus II, who aſſiſted *Alaric* the Goth in the ſacking of Rome, brought away, as part of the plunder, a cheſt of manuſcripts, which he preſented to the monaſtery of Icolmkill. A ſmall parcel of theſe books was, in the year 1525, brought to Aberdeen, and great pains were taken to unfold them, but through age and the tenderneſs of the parchment, little could be read; from what the learned were able to make out, the work appeared by the ſtyle to be an unpubliſhed book of Salluſt.

Mr. Pennant obſerves, that the regiſter and records of the iſland, all written on parchment, and probably other more antique and valuable remains, were deſtroyed by that worſe than Gothic ſynod, which, at the reformation, declared war againſt all ſcience. At the reformation, the M. MS. of I, which were ſaved, were in part carried to the Scotch colleges of Douay and Rome, at leaſt the chartularies, and ſuch as were eſteemed moſt valuable by the monks. It is ſaid, that ſome of the manuſcripts were carried to Inverary, and that one of the dukes of Montague found ſome of them in the ſhops of that town uſed as ſnuff-paper.

This iſland is the property of the duke of Argyle, and forms part of the pariſh of Roſs, or Kilviceuen: the miniſter of the pariſh, who reſides at Roſs in Mull, performs divine ſervice once a quarter in this iſland; and this is, I believe, all the religious inſtruction the inhabitants receive. Strange reverſe, that divine ſervice ſhould only be performed four times a year in a place where it was formerly performed as many times a day!

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, June.

D.	H.	Baro.	T.out	T.in.	H.	C.	Wind.	Weather, &c.
1	7	30,10	53	58,5	57	5	NNW 1	. little wet and leſs cloudy at times
	2	30,20	57	59,5	52	5	N 2	. little wet. rain at night. fine
2	7	30,18	50	57	54	3	N 2	. chiefly gentle rain
	2	30,13	52	58	51	6	N 2	continual ſmall or gentle rain
3	7	29,98	52,5	56,5	62	5	ENE 1	hazy. fine
	2	30.04	64,5	59	54	3	E 2	
4	7	30,10	54	57,5	59	5	ENE 1	much rain: fine
	2	30,02	60	58,5	58	3	N 1	. cloudy. little rain
5	7	29,97	57	58	61	5	NNE 1	hazy
	2	29,94	66	64	57	5	N 1	. little wet at eve: rain
6	7	29,93	51,5	57	58	h	N 1	. little wet
	2	29,92	56	58	58	5	N 1	. little wet at eve
7	7	29,92	50	55	55	1	N 1	hazy. cloudy
F	2	29,92	57	57,5	52	5	ENE 1	. leſs cloudy. wind SSE. cloudy
8	7	29,88	53	55	55	5	SW 1	: leſs cloudy
	2	29,88	60	60	50	4	W 2	. more cloudy. leſs cloudy night
9	7	29,83	56	58	55	4	W 1	. fine
	2	29,92	62	59	44	2	NW 2	. cloudy eve
10	7	30,03	49	55	49	5	NW 1	. fine. little hail. chiefly fine
	2	30,09	58	57	44	3	N 2	. cloudleſs hazy night
11	7	30,24	46	53	51	0	NNW 1	hazy. cloudy at times
	2	30,21	58,5	56	46	4	WNW 1	
12	7	30,11	47,5	52	49	5	WNW 1	
	2	30,14	57,5	56,5	47	5	N 2	. little wet. fine. cloudleſs night
13	7	30,13	51,5	55	51	4	SW 1	. more cloudy at times
	2	29,98	60,5	58,5	58	4	W 2	. ſhower at eve
14	7	30,00	50,5	55	51	5	W 1	little rain. leſs cloudy
	2	30,14	56	56	50	4	NNW 1	hazy
15	7	30,17	50,5	55	51	4	WNW 1	
	2	30,20	60,5	57	47	3	NW 1	hazy
16	7	30,27	51	55		2	NW 1	. cloudy
	2	30,30	58	57		5	NW 1	
17	7	30,30	53	56		h	NWO	. fine
	2	30,31	62	59		3	NW 1	hazy. more cloudy night
18	7	30,30	55	58		4	WNW 1	. fine: chiefly cloudy
	2	30,28	67,5	62	44	5	WNW 1	. gentle rain at times: fair
19	7	30,18	61	61,5	54	4	W 1	hazy. foggy. fine at times
	2	30,13	70	66	47	5	W 1	. leſs cloudy at times
20	7	29,98	62	64	50	5	SW 1	. fine
	2	29,92	69	66	45	3	SW 2	. cloudy
21	7	29,92	56,5	61	46	4	WSW 1	. little wet: little rain. fine
	2	29,92	62,5	63	41	3	W 2	. cloudleſs hazy night
22	7	29,90	52,5	59,5	45	2	W 1	. little rain. fine: thunder and little rain
N	2	29,96	61,5	62	41	2	W 2	. little wet. cloudleſs hazy night
23	7	30,13	51,5	58	43	2	W 1	hazy. chiefly cloudy
	2	30,16	61,5	61	40	5	W 1	. little wet. leſs cloudy
24	7	30,29	54	58	45	2	WSW 1	
	2	30,33	68	63	39	2	SSW 1	
25	7	30,29	55	59,5	45	2	S 1	
	2	30,23	69,5	64,5	38	2	SSW 2	. hazy night: drizzly evening
26	7	30,14	59	62	49	h	SSW 1	drizzling. wind W and fine
	2	30.18	66	64	38	3	WSW 1	hazy. cloudleſs night
27	7	30,38	54	58,5	42	2	NW 1	hazy
	2	30,39	63	62	37	2	NW 1	hazy. more cloudy
28	7	30,47	59	61	42	3	E 1	. hazy
	2	30,46	66,5	64	37	3	ESE 1	hazy. cloudy night
29	7	30,40	57,5	61	41	4	SW 1	. hazy
	2	30,32	66,5	64,5	44	5	WSW 1	hazy
30	7	30,31	57,5	62	45	0	NNW 1	
	2	30,31	69	65	38	3	N 1	

REMARKS *on the State of the* AIR, VEGETATION, *&c. in* June.

3. ELDER begins to bloſſom.—7. Provence and white roſe in flower.—17. Scarlet ſtrawberries gathered; currants begin to change colour; wheat ſhoots the ear.—29. Raſpberries begin to ripen.—This month was cool for the ſeaſon; the mean ſtate of the thermometer being 57,9 out of door, and 58,4 in the houſe; the firſt only 5 tenths more, and the other 7 tenths leſs than laſt month. But this coolneſs was accompanied with dryneſs, though there has been above an inch of rain; the mean ſtate of the hygrometer being 48, which is a leſs degree of moiſture than any month has given ſince Auguſt 1796.

Rain 1 inch 7 hundredths.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* DISEASES *in* June.

SO little alteration has taken place in the ſtate of diſeaſes, that the obſervations made laſt month would ſerve for this, excepting that ſmallpox was rather more frequent and malignant. Croup was met with ſeveral times in the courſe of the month, but does not appear to be altogether ſo fatal as formerly; perhaps, as it is now a diſeaſe more generally known, the fears of parents are ſooner excited, and medical aſſiſtance more ſpeedily called for. Complaints of the ſtomach and bowels were ſtill very frequent, and in general obſtinate, ſometimes recurring again after they appeared to be removed. The burials, from the 3d to the 30th of June, were 1262; and for the laſt three months, ending at the ſame time, 4625; being 2351 leſs than the preceding three months.

NARRATIVE *of the remarkable* ESCAPE *and unparalleled* SUFFERINGS *of Captain* James Wilſon.

The Hero of this Narrative is Captain James Wilſon, *who lately commanded the Ship* Duff, *belonging to the Miſſionaries, who were fitted out for the* South Sea Iſlands. *The Particulars were taken down from his Mouth by the Rev. Dr.* Hawies, *and are now publiſhed, for the firſt Time, in a Work, entitled a* 'Hiſtory of the Church of Chriſt,' *with which they ſeem to have no neceſſary Connexion. They exhibit however another Inſtance, in Addition to the many already upon Record, of the Fortitude of Man, and the Poſſibility of bearing Hardſhips, which ſeem beyond the common Powers of human Nature. They add ſomewhat, likewiſe, to our Knowledge of that monſtrous Tyranny, now ſo happily ended by the Deaths of* Hyder Ally *and his Son* Tippoo.

CAPTAIN Wilſon was taken by the French, as he was going with a very valuable cargo of military ſtores for ſir Edward Hughes, whoſe ammunition had been nearly exhauſted in the well known conflict with Suffrein. He was carried into Cuddalore, which had been taken by the French, and there he found the crew of the Hannibal, in the ſame captivity. He was permitted, with other officers, to be at large on his parole, and hoped ſhortly to be exchanged.

Hyder Ally had at that time overrun and waſted great part of the Carnatic; and in conjunction with the French, after taking Cuddalore, hoped to expel the Engliſh from all that territory. He had lately defeated colonel Baily's detachment, and made them

priſoners, and uſed every effort to get as many of the Engliſh as poſſible into his power, in order either to tempt them into his ſervice, or to gratify his brutality by expoſing them to a lingering death. He had bribed Suffrein, with three hundred thouſand rupees, to ſurrender up to him all his priſoners at Cuddalore; and the order being communicated to the commander of the fort, nothing could exceed the indignation and grief, which he and his officers teſtified at ſuch an infamous bargain. However, as he dared not diſobey the orders of his ſuperior, he informed the gentlemen on parole of the tranſaction, and his neceſſity of delivering them up the next day, to the eſcort appointed to carry them to Seringapatam.

Captain Wilſon no ſooner received the intelligence, than he determined that very night, if poſſible, to attempt his eſcape from a captivity, which appeared to him worſe than death. He had obſerved as he walked the ramparts, the poſſibility of dropping down into the river; and though he neither knew the height of the wall, nor the width of the rivers, which were to be croſſed, before he could reach a neutral ſettlement, he determined to ſeize the moment of delay, and riſk the conſequences, whatever danger or difficulty might be in the way.

He communicated his reſolution to a brother officer, and a Bengaleſe boy, his ſervant, who both reſolved to accompany him in his flight. It was concerted between them to meet on the ramparts, juſt before the guard was ſet, as it grew dark, and ſilently drop down from the battlement. Before the hour appointed, his companion's heart failed him. About ſeven o'clock, he, with his boy, Toby, ſoftly aſcended the rampart unperceived, and the captain leaping down, uncertain of the depth, pitched on his feet: but the ſhock of ſo great a deſcent, about forty feet, made his chin ſtrike againſt his knee and tumbled him headlong into the river, which ran at the foot of the wall, and he dreaded leaſt the noiſe of the daſh into the water would diſcover him. He recovered himſelf, however, as ſoon as poſſible, and returning to the foot of the wall, where there was a dry bank, bid the boy drop down, and caught him in his arms.

All that part of the Tanjore country is low, and intereſted with a number of rivers, branching off from the great Coleroon: theſe muſt all be neceſſarily croſſed. He enquired, therefore, of the boy, if he could ſwim; but found he could not. This was very embarraſſing, but he reſolved not to leave him behind, and therefore took him on his back, being an excellent ſwimmer, and carried him over. They puſhed toward Porto Nuovo, about four leagues and a half from Cuddalore. They had paſſed three arms of the river, and advanced at as great a pace as they poſſibly could, to make uſe of the night, ſince their hope of ſafety depended chiefly on the diſtance they could reach before the morning light. Not far from Porto Nuovo, a ſeapoy centinel challenged, 'Who goes there?' on which they ſhrunk back, and concealed themſelves, turning down to the river ſide. The river in that place was very wide, and being near the ſea, the tide ran in with great rapidity. He took, however, the boy on his back, as he had done before, and bid him be ſure only to hold by his hands, and caſt his legs behind him: but when they came into the breakers, the boy was frightened, and clung around the captain with his legs ſo faſt, as almoſt to ſink him. With difficulty he ſtruggled with the waves, and turning back to the ſhore, found they muſt inevitably periſh together, if he thus attempted to proceed. Therefore, ſetting the boy ſafe on land, he bid him go back to Dr. Mein, who would take care of him; but the poor lad has never ſince been heard of, though the moſt diligent enquiries were made after him. A delay was death to him, he plunged again into

the ſtream, and buffeting the waves, puſhed for the oppoſite ſhore; but he found the tide running upward ſo ſtrong, that in ſpite of all his efforts he was carried along with the current, and conſtrained, at a conſiderable diſtance, to return to the ſame ſide of the river. Providentially, at the place where he landed, he diſcovered by the moonlight, dry on the beach, a canoe, which he immediately ſeized, and was drawing down to the river, when two black men ruſhed upon him, and demanded whither he was going with that boat. He ſeized the outrigger of the canoe as his only weapon of defence againſt the paddles, which they had ſecured, and told them he had loſt his way, had urgent buſineſs to Tranquebar, and thither he muſt and would go: and launching with all his remaining ſtrength the canoe into the river, he intreated them to convey him to the other ſide. The good-natured Indians laid down their paddles on the thafts, and while he ſtood on the ſtern, rowed him on the oppoſite ſhore. He returned them many thanks, having nothing elſe to give them, and leaping on the beach, immediately puſhed forward with all his might. He found he had as great a diſtance to paſs to the Coleroon, as he had already travelled, and therefore continued his courſe with full ſpeed, the moon ſhining bright; and before break of day reached this largeſt arm of the river, of which thoſe which he had croſſed were branches. Exhauſted with the fatigue he had undergone, and diſmayed with the width of this mighty ſtream, he ſtood for a moment heſitating on the brink: but the approach of morning, and the danger behind him being ſo urgent, he ſtretched out his arms to the flood, and preſſed for the ſhore. How long he was in croſſing he cannot aſcertain; he thinks he muſt have ſlept by the way, from ſome confuſed remembrance, as of a perſon awaking from a ſtate of inſenſibility, and which, he ſuppoſes, had laſted half an hour at leaſt. However, with the light of the morning he had reached the land, and flattered himſelf that all his dangers were paſſed, and his liberty ſecured; when, after paſſing a jungle which led to the ſeaſide, he aſcended a ſand-bank to look around him. There, to his terror and ſurpriſe, he perceived a party of Hyder's horſe ſcouring the coaſt; and being diſcovered by them, they galloped up to him; in a moment ſeized, and ſtripped him naked, unable to fly or reſiſt; and tying his hands behind his back, faſtened a rope to them, and thus drove him before them to the head quarters, ſeveral miles diſtant, under a burning ſun, and covered with bliſters. He ſuppoſes he muſt have gone that night and day, more than forty miles, beſide all the rivers he had croſſed. But to what efforts will not the hope of life and liberty prompt? What ſufferings and dangers will not men brave to ſecure them? Yet theſe were but the beginning of his ſorrows.

The officer at the head quarters was a Mahometan, one of Hyder's chieftains. He interrogated the poor priſoner ſharply who he was, whence he came, and whither going? Mr. Wilſon gave him an ingenuous account of his eſcape from Cuddalore, and the reaſons for it, with all the circumſtances attending his flight. The moorman, with wrath, looked at him, and ſaid, *jute bat*, 'that is a lie,' as no man ever yet paſſed the Coleroon by ſwimming, for if he had but dipped the tip of his fingers in it, the alligators would have ſeized him. The captain aſſured him the truth was ſo, and gave him ſuch indubitable evidence of the fact, that he could no longer doubt the relation; when lifting up both his hands, he cried out *oude ka Adami*, 'this is God's man.'

He was immediately marched back naked, and bliſtered all over, to the former houſe of his priſon, and in aggravated puniſhment for his flight, Hyder refuſed him permiſſion to join his fellow-officers, his former companions, and thruſt him into a dungeon among the meaneſt captives.

Chained to a common ſoldier, he was next day led out, almoſt famiſhed, and nearly naked, to march on foot to Seringapatam, in that burning climate, about five hundred miles diſtant. The officers beheld his forlorn condition with great concern, unable to procure him any redreſs; but they endeavoured to alleviate his miſery, by ſupplying him with immediate neceſſaries. One gave him a ſhirt, another a waiſtcoat, another ſtockings and ſhoes, ſo that he was once more covered, and equipped for his toilſome journey. But the brutes his conductors, had no ſooner marched him off to the firſt halting place, than they again ſtripped him to the ſkin, and left him only a ſorry rag to wrap round his middle.

In this wretched ſtate, chained to another fellow-ſufferer, under a vertical ſun, with a ſcanty proviſion of rice only, he had to travel naked and bare-foot five hundred miles, inſulted by the brutes, who goaded him on all the day, and at night thruſt into a damp unwholeſome priſon, crowded with other miſerable objects.

On the way they were brought into Hyder's preſence, and ſtrongly urged to enliſt in his ſervice, and profeſs his religion, and thus obtain their liberty: to induce them to which theſe horrible ſeverities were inflicted on them, and to eſcape theſe at any rate ſome of the poor creatures conſented. But the captain rejected theſe offers with diſdain, and though a ſtranger to a nobler principle, and deſtitute of all religion, ſo great a ſenſe of honour impreſſed him, that he reſolved to prefer death, with all its horrors, to deſertion and Mahomediſm.

In conſequence of the dreadfulneſs of this march, expoſed by day to the heat, and cooped up in a damp priſon by night, without clothes, and almoſt without food, covered with ſores, and the irons entered into his fleſh, he was, in addition to all the reſt of his ſufferings, attacked with the flux; and how he arrived at Seringapatam alive, ſo weakened with diſeaſe, and fatigue, is wonderful. Yet greater miſeries awaited him there. Naked, diſeaſed, half ſtarved, he was thruſt into a noiſome priſon, deſtitute of food and medicine, with one hundred and fifty-three fellow ſufferers, chiefly highlanders of colonel Macleod's regiment, men of remarkable ſize and vigour. The very irons which colonel Baily had worn were put on him, weighing thirty-two pounds; and this peculiar rigour he was informed was the puniſhment for his daring to attempt an eſcape, as well as for his reſolute rejection of all the tempting offers made him. The other officers were at large, and among them was the preſent general Baird, ſo lately the avenger of their wrongs, when he ſtormed this very city. Poor Wilſon was impriſoned with the common ſoldiers, and chained to one of them night and day.

It is hardly poſſible to expreſs the ſcenes of unvaried miſery that for two-and-twenty months he ſuffered in this horrible place. The priſon was a ſquare, around the walls of which was a kind of barrack for the guard. In the middle was a covered place open on all ſides, expoſed to the wind and rain. There, without any bed but the earth, or covering but the rags wrapped around him, he was chained to a fellow-ſufferer, and often ſo cold, that they have dug a hole in the earth, and buried themſelves in it, as ſome defence from the chilling blaſts of the night. Their whole allowance was only a pound of rice a day *per* man, and one rupee for forty days, or one *pice* a day, leſs than a penny, to provide ſalt and firing to cook the rice. It will hardly be believed, that it was among their eager employments, to collect the white ants, which peſtered them in the priſon, and fry them to procure a ſpoonful or two of their buttery ſubſtance. A ſtate of raging hunger was never appeaſed by an allowance ſcarcely able to maintain life; and the rice was ſo full of ſtones, that he could not chew, but ſwallow it; and often, he ſaid, he was afraid to

truſt his own fingers in his mouth, leſt he ſhoul be tempted to bite them.

The noble and athletic highlanders were among the firſt victims. The flux and dropſy daily diminiſhed their numbers. Often the dead corpſe was unchained from his arm in the morning, that another living ſufferer might take his place, and fall by the ſame diſeaſes. How his conſtitution could endure ſuch ſufferings is aſtoniſhing. Yet he had recovered from the flux, which he carried into the priſon, and for a year maintained a ſtate of health beyond his fellows; but worn down with miſery, cold, hunger and nakedneſs, he was attacked with the uſual ſymptoms, which had carried off ſo many others. His body enormouſly diſtended, his thighs as big as his waiſt before, and his face enormouſly bloated, death ſeemed to have ſeized him for his prey. How he ſurvived ſuch accumulated miſery, exhauſted with famine and diſeaſe, and unwholeſome vapours of a priſon thickening around him, and the iron entering into his fleſh, is next to a miracle; but the days of man are numbered. He is immortal in the regions of the ſhadow of death, till his appointed time ſhall come.

Reduced now to the extremity of weakneſs, his chains too ſtrait to be endured, and threatening mortification, he ſeemed to touch the moment of his diſſolution, and was releaſed from them to lie down and die. The ſoldier to whom he had been laſt chained had ſerved him with great affection, while others who had been linked together, often quarrelled, and rendered mad by their ſufferings, blaſphemed, and aggravated each others miſeries. Seeing him thus to appearance near his end, and thinking it might alleviate his pain, Sam entreated he might ſpend for oil, the daily *pice*, about three farthings, paid them, and anoint his legs, but the captain objected, that he ſhould then have nothing to buy firing and ſalt to cook the next day's proviſion. Sam ſhook his head, and ſaid, maſter, before that, I fear you will be dead, and never want it. But who can tell what a day may bring forth? He had exchanged his allowance of rice that day for a ſmall ſpecies of *gram*, called *ratche pier*, which he eagerly devoured, and being very thirſty, he drank the liquor in which they were boiled, and this produced ſuch an amazing evacuation, that in the courſe of a few hours, his legs and thighs, and body, from being bloated ready to burſt, were reduced to a ſkeleton, and though greatly weakened, he was completely relieved: and afterward recommended the trial with ſucceſs to many of his fellow priſoners. His irons were now replaced, though leſs heavy; and being mere ſkin and bones, they would ſlip over his knees, and leave his legs at liberty.

The ravages of death had now thinned their rank, and few remained the living monuments of Hyder Ally's cruelty and malignity; nor would thoſe probably have conflicted with their miſeries many more months or days; but the victories of ſir Eyre Coote, happily humbled this monſter, and compelled him reluctantly to ſubmit, as one of the conditions of peace, to the releaſe of all the Britiſh captives. With theſe glad tidings, after twenty-two months ſpent on the verge of the grave, Mr. Law, ſon of the biſhop of Carliſle, arrived at Seringapatam, and to him the priſon doors flew open; but, what a ſcene preſented itſelf! Emaciated, naked; covered with ulcers, more than half dead, only thirty-two remained out of one hundred and fifty-three brave men, to tell the diſmal tale of the ſufferings of their priſon-houſe.

Their humane and compaſſionate deliverer immediately provided them with clothes, dreſſing for their wounds, and food for their hunger: but now their mercies threatened to be more fatal to them than even their miſeries. The ravenouſneſs of their appetite could not be reſtrained; and though cautioned and warned againſt exceſs, they devoured the meat provided with

ſuch keen avidity, that their ſtomachs, long unaccuſtomed to animal food, were incapable of digeſtion. Captain Wilſon was of the number, who could not bridle his cravings; the ſad effects immediately followed. He was ſeized that night with a violent fever, became delirious, and for a fortnight his life was deſpaired of. In his priſon, under ſufferings more than human nature ſeemed capable of enduring, he had ſtruggled through, and and for the moſt part enjoyed a ſtate of health and ſtrength, but now in the moment of liberty, joy, and abundance, he received a ſtroke more ſevere than any he had before undergone. How little can we determine of the good or evil before us under the ſun? He was a more wretched being ſurrounded by kind friends, and every humane attention, than he had been deſtitute, famiſhed, covered with ſores, and lying naked on the floor of a dungeon.

Being reſtored, however, and capable of accompanying his countrymen, he deſcended the Gauts, and proceeded on to Madras. Lord Macartney had forwarded a ſupply of clothes to meet them, but their not being a ſufficiency for all, ſome had one thing and ſome another: to Mr. Wilſon's ſhare, a very large military hat fell, which, with a banyan, and pantaloons, with many a breach, made his meagre figure very much reſemble a maniac. Impatient to viſit his friends, he walked on from the laſt halting place, and the ſentries hardly would let him paſs. He haſtened to a friend, whoſe name was Ellis, and knocking at the door, enquired of the ſervants for their maſter and miſtreſs. The footmen ſtared at him, and ſaid, they were not at home, and were ſhutting the door againſt him, when he preſſed in, ruſhed by them, and threw himſelf down on a ſofa. The ſervants were Mahometans, who hold the inſane in much reverence, and ſuch they ſuppoſed him; and without any violence uſed to remove him, captain Wilſon was permitted quietly to repoſe himſelf: and being tired, he fell into the moſt profound ſleep, in which ſtate his friends on their return found him, and hardly recognized him, he was ſo altered. They left him thus ſound aſleep till the evening, when the luſtres were lighted, and ſeveral friends aſſembled, curious to hear the ſtory of his miſerable captivity. When he awoke and ſaw the glare of light, and the perſons around him, he could ſcarce recover his recollection, and for a moment ſeemed as if he had dropped into ſome enchanted abode. The welcome and kind treatment of his friends, who ſupplied all his wants, ſoon reſtored him to his former life and ſpirits; and he began to think of new ſervice, as he had yet obtained but a ſcanty proviſion, which his long captivity had not much increaſed, though he received the arrears of his pay.

ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

HAVING in our laſt Magazine, (vol. 106, page 465) given an account of the general objects, which this inſtitution profeſſes to embrace, we ſhall now proceed to the hiſtory of its riſe and eſtabliſhment.

The plan is ſaid to have been firſt projected in a correſpondence between that active philoſopher, count Rumford and Mr. Bernard, treaſurer of the Foundling hoſpital, and one of the principal members of the ſociety, lately eſtabliſhed for bettering the condition of the poor. The principal objects we have given in our former article, and nothing was wanting but public encouragement. About the beginning of laſt year, the plan was mentioned among ſome friends, who immediately perceived the advantages which muſt attend it, and entered into its merits with ardour and enthuſiaſm. Theſe friends multiplied wherever the ſcheme was explained;

and the firſt regular meeting was held at the houſe of ſir Joſeph Banks, preſident of the Royal Society. Here it received a regular form; a conſiderable ſum of money was ſubſcribed, and a plan drawn up, and directed to be publiſhed.

Their funds increaſing with this publication, they purchaſed an extenſive building in Albemarle-ſtreet, which was fitted up for the preſent purpoſe. Incorporation appearing neceſſary for the protection of their funds and property, his majeſty was pleaſed to grant this, and deſired he might be conſidered as the patron of the eſtabliſhment, and that it might be called the Royal Inſtitution. By the charter, which is dated January 30, 1800, the members of the inſtitution are conſtituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the *Royal Inſtitution of Great Britain.*

The government of the inſtitution is veſted in a preſident, and nine managers. The members of the ſociety, conſiſt of three claſſes. 1. Proprietors: 2. Members or ſubſcribers for life: 3. Annual ſubſcribers. A *proprietor* is a hereditary governor of the inſtitution, and has a perpetual tranſferable ſhare in the houſe of the inſtitution, and in all the property belonging to it; has a voice in the election of managers and viſitors, and has two tranſferable tickets of admiſſion into the eſtabliſhment, and to all the philoſophical lectures and experiments. A ſubſcriber for life has one ticket, not tranſferable, of admiſſion into the eſtabliſhment, and to all lectures and experiments. An annual ſubſcriber has the ſame privileges during the year of his ſubſcription.

The nine managers are choſen by and from the proprietors by ballot; three of them for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, capable, however, of being reelected. Beſide the managers, there is a committee of viſitors, to aſſiſt in framing the bye laws, to inſpect the inſtitution annually in detail, and to examine and audit the accounts of the receipts and diſburſements of the inſtitution; this committee is compoſed alſo of nine perſons, choſen by and from the proprietors of the inſtitution; three for three years, three for two years, and three for one year, capable of being reelected. The preſident has the privilege of nominating two of the managers as vice-preſidents; the treaſurer and ſecretary are choſen by the managers from among the proprietors.

The preſent officers are,

Preſident, the earl of Winchelſea. *Vice-preſidents*, the earls of Morton and Egremont, and ſir Joſeph Banks; *managers*, for three years, the earl of Beſborough, count Rumford, and Richard Clark, eſq. chamberlain of London: for two years, the earl of Egremont, ſir Joſeph Banks, and R. J. Sullivan, eſq.—for one year, the earl of Morton, right hon. Thomas Pelham, and ſir J. Cox Hippiſley, bart.—*Viſitors* for three years, the duke of Bridgewater, biſhop of Durham, and Thomas Bernard, eſq.—for two years, lord Palmerſton and lord Teignmouth, and Rowland Burdon, eſq.—for one year, earl Spencer, lord Somerville, and Samuel Thornton, eſq.—*Treaſurer*, Thomas Bernard, eſq. *Secretary*, Dr. Glaſſe. *Counſel*, Charles Butler, eſq. *Solicitor*, Claudius Stephen Hunter, eſq. *Secretary for foreign correſpondence*, Francis Saſtres, eſq.

As ſoon as the ſociety became thus arranged, and the houſe prepared, regular meetings of the managers were held to conſider in what manner the different parts of the inſtitution could be beſt carried into effect. It was ſoon agreed that lectures on experimental philoſophy and chymiſtry, ſhould commence as ſoon as the neceſſary arrangements for that purpoſe could be made. Their attention was at length fixed on Dr. Garnett, profeſſor of phyſics and philoſophy, in Anderſon's Inſtitution, Glaſgow, who was engaged in a ſimilar inſtitution, and had delivered lectures of the ſame kind for ſome years, with great ſatiſ-

faction to the managers and the public. He was in conſequence choſen to fill the office of profeſſor in the new inſtitution. Preparations were then made for commencing the lectures, and a temporary lecture-room fitted up for the purpoſe; at the ſame time, rooms were opened for the accommodation of the ſubſcribers, which were handſomely furniſhed, and ſupplied with the beſt Engliſh philoſophical journals, reviews and magazines, as well as with the moſt celebrated French and German journals. On the 4th of March, Dr. Garnett delivered his firſt lecture, to an audience conſiſting of many of the firſt nobility, and a great number of ſcientific characters, and ladies of the firſt diſtinction. Subſcribers now flocked in ſo faſt, that the managers thought fit to raiſe the ſubſcription, with reſpect to all the claſſes. The whole number of proprietors and ſubſcriptions, we believe, now exceeds a thouſand. In conſequence of this increaſe, preparations are making for erecting additional buildings for the better accommodation of the ſubſcribers. A plan has been deſigned for a ſcientific theatre, or lecture-room, capable of containing about a thouſand perſons, which will be ſemicircular and very lofty, with riſing ſemicircular ſeats. Under this will be a ſpacious and airy repoſitory, and, in another part, a lofty and very capacious laboratory, which is to be ſupplied with furnaces, and all kinds of chymical apparatus, neceſſary for carrying on experiments on the moſt extenſive ſcale, and at the ſame time with the greateſt preciſion. In the mean time, a number of improvements have been made in the houſe under the direction of count Rumford, in the fire-places, kitchen, &c.

The lectures for the preſent ſeaſon, were concluded on the 10th of June. It is intended to begin them next ſeſſion, about the 1ſt of January, and continue them till about the middle of June. The lectures were attended by many ladies of the firſt diſtinction, ſeveral of whom were conſtant viſitors, and they ſeem already to have given a conſiderable taſte for theſe ſubjects, which, if not of the faſhionable and fleeting kind, may be attended with the beſt effects to ſociety.

Among other committees, a ſcientific committee has been formed, conſiſting of the following reſpectable names, Henry Cavendiſh, eſq. the Rev. Dr. Maſkelyne, ſir Charles Blagden, major Rennel, Joſeph Planta, eſq. Dr. Gray, Charles Hatchett, eſq. and Profeſſors, Vince and Fariſh, of the univerſity of Cambridge. This committee has been requeſted to ſuperintend the new philoſophical experiments, which may be made at the houſe of the inſtitution.

CHINESE DOGS.

DOGS are a favourite food in China, and their fleſh is common in the ſhambles. When the butchers are dragging (as is cuſtomary) half a dozen to the ſlaughter-houſe, they are attacked by all the dogs within hearing of the cries of their fellows, ſo that they are obliged to have people to defend them with ſticks.

The common people of China will eat any animal, even if they have died of ſickneſs, ſuch as dead horſes and dogs that they ſee floating down the canals. China is certainly the moſt plentiful, yet, from the vaſt ſuperabundance of the inhabitants, no people ſuffer ſuch miſery as the loweſt order; the produce of the earth frequently is inſufficient to ſupport ſuch multitudes; this, not want of affection, compels them to expoſe their infants to death. In China, children are eſteemed a peculiar bleſſing. In times of famine, or when the mothers fall ſick, or their milk fails, they expoſe them in the ſtreets, or leave them to be murdered by the midwives; ſuch horrid ſpectacles are frequent in the ſtreets of Pekin and Canton.

THE BRITISH MUSE.

HODGE AND MARGERY.

THE night was dark, fast fell the driving rain,
While in a hovel slept the toil-worn swain,
Around the lightning shot its forky dread,
And the loud thunder shook its lofty bed.
While Hodge and Margery in humble chat,
Close by the crackling fire contented sat;
Still they delay'd the hour to slumber true,
While yet around the wasteful tempest flew.
But now the rich, entic'd by pleasure's charms,
All thoughtless lay within her circling arms,
The scene around them fix'd the wand'ring eye,
And all the tempest roll'd unheeded by;
But Hodge and Margery with sacred awe,
Heaven's kind warning in the tempest saw.
The lightning's dread, the thunder roaring yet,
Taught them a lesson they could not forget.
O happy pair! who in your meaner sphere,
Could see the warning, and the good revere.
Far happier ye, than they, who restless spring,
To reach ambition's height, for they on wing.
Deceitful fly, and as they onward press,
Lose all the good, they know not they possess.
These low-born peasants, from the world remov'd,
Liv'd in the scene, their early fondness lov'd;
Their humble cottage was the cheerful spot,
Of joys soon form'd and sorrows soon forgot.
Their fathers built it, and their fathers' toil,
Mark'd out the field, and till'd the scanty soil.
Nor less industrious was its owner now,
To rear his plants, and prop the bending bough.
Pleas'd he would view the labours of his hand,
Rise on the bosom of the fruitful land.
Nor think that Margery was unemploy'd,
While Hodge the pleasures of his toil enjoy'd.
'Twas her's to manage with industrious care
Their humble home, and the glad meal prepare.
Few were the cottage ornaments and poor,
But sweet content supplied the want of more.
Some rusty nails a shapeless print sustain'd,
That told of days when good king David reign'd.
Upon the clean brick floor a table stood,
Whence cheerful labour ate her daily food.
A clock to tell the minutes as they pass,
Three chairs, a cradle, and a looking glass.
A flitch of bacon from the ceiling hung,
And on a straw some linnet's eggs were strung.
Such was the cot, where sat this humble pair,
While yet the tempest rent the troubled air.
On the dull embers lay a half-burnt log,
And on the mat, a kitten and a dog.
Quoth Hodge, 'How blest, my Margery are we,
Who live thus humbly from ambition free:
The rising sun shines on our early care,
And setting, leaves us happy as we were.
Our gen'rous lord, whose blessings round us flow,
Assists our labour, and relieves our woe.
His tenant's welfare, is his daily care,
And all around his kindness feel and share.
The assisted swain acts not th' ungrateful part,
Nor void of feeling is the peasant's heart.
The village children ev'n are taught to raise
Their little hands to him, and lisp their praise.
This storm bears ruin to that peasant's door,
Who has no friends his losses to restore.
But we, tho' daily storms around us rage,
Have still a friend our evils to assuage.
Ah, Hodge, cries Margery, how blest indeed,
Who such a friend possess in time of need:
But see the embers dying fast away,
Bid us for future rest in heav'n to pray.
But let us first to gratitude attend,
And praise our God, who gave us such a friend.

JUVENIS.

THE STORM.

NOW humm'd the bee its early note,
The lark on high with warbling throat,
Caroll'd its morning theme;
And I enjoying Nature's dawn,
Stroll'd onward thro' the flow'ry lawn,
And left the world to dream.

Each bush was gayly dreft, each stem
Was top'd with many a lovely gem,
That drank the morning dew,
The blushing rose, sweet envied flow'r!
And round the honeysuckle bow'r,
In beauteous order grew.

Unheeded were the hours that paſs'd,
'Till ſoon the ſplendid morn o'ercaſt,
And told the coming ſtorm,
Ah! while the ſhelter covers me,
'Twill beat, 'twill beat, poor roſe, on thee,
And tear thy lovely form.

Yet ſtill thou rear'ſt thy blooming head,
Unconſcious ought of fear or dread,
And ſling'ſt thy fragrance round;
'Till blaſt on blaſt their fury blow,
And beating ſhowers lay thee low,
To wither on the ground.

Alas! ſo falls the hapleſs maid,
For want of ſome protecting ſhade,
Some ſhelt'ring roof to ſave,
She hears the tempeſt raging round,
She ſinks unpitied to the ground,
And ſorrow digs her grave.

But ceaſing now the fatal blaſt,
The proſpect clears—the ſtorm is paſt—
O'erblown the luckleſs hour;
To view the beauteous wreck I ſtray,
And trace rude deſolation's way,
Thro' ev'ry ſhatter'd flow'r.

I ſeek the lovely buſh, where grew
The roſe ſo fair in ſize and hue,
So well, ſo lately known;
But all is gone, ſave here I find
Some leaves wide ſcatter'd by the wind,
Or there a bud unblown.

Of all the ſcene that look'd ſo fair,
Of all the ſweets that bloſſom'd there,
No veſtiges are found;
But ſtripp'd is ev'ry buſh I meet,
Of all that made it once ſo ſweet,
Now waſted on the ground.

Thus we, who walk life's chequer'd way,
May ſee beneath the ſtormy day,
Our lovelieſt fabric lie;
For oft the faireſt morn will lure,
And while we think ourſelves ſecure,
The waſting ſtorm is nigh.

JUVENIS.

THE SETTING SUN.

FAR on fair Avon's banks I ſtray'd,
One evening in the ſpring;
When Philomel in pleaſing notes
Harmoniouſly did ſing.

The ſetting ſun on all around,
Diffus'd a crimſon dye;
And with his gilded rays benign,
He ting'd the weſtern ſky.

A tranquil ſoftneſs caught my ſoul,
All Nature look'd ſerene;
And as I walk'd, the orb diſplay'd
A moſt enchanting ſcene.

Juſt ſinking from my view, on all
Succeſſive, beam'd his light,
Then ſlowly fell, and hills remote
Conceal'd him from my ſight.

Exon. J. R.

IMPROMPTU, to a LADY engaged at COMMERCE.

WHILE anxious Delia hopes three *lives* to ſave,
And ſnatch her pearly treaſure from the grave,
She heeds not that, conſum'd with waſting fires,
Cloſe by her ſide a hapleſs youth expires!
Ah! toil not for imagin'd *lives*, my fair,
But ſhield a *dying* lover from deſpair;
One human life preſerve, and raptures know,
Greater than Ind and Ormus can beſtow.

On a beautiful GREEK, at Church, by a PRIEST of SMYRNA.

TO paint ſome heavenly form when Raphael tries,
And bids an angel on the canvaſs riſe,
With juſt that ſmile he bids his features glow,
With juſt that grace his auburn treſſes flow;
Such the ſoft bloom his youthful cheek arrays,
Such the mild innocence his look diſplays.
Forgive me, Heav'n, if, while thy rites I pay,
My wandering thoughts on thy fair creature ſtray;
If cold and languid my devotions riſe,
While earth affords ſo fair a paradiſe!

To Sir WILLIAM JONES, on the firſt Publication of his ASIATIC POEMS.

WHITHER does Fancy ſtretch her rapid wing,
Through what new regions of ſerener ſpring?
My raviſh'd ſenſe an opening Eden greets,
A waſte of treaſures, and a wild of ſweets;
Entranc'd I ſeem through fairy bow'rs to ſtray,
Where ſcatter'd rubies pave the ſpangled way;
Tranſparent walks, with poliſh'd ſapphires bright,
And fountains * ſparkling with ambroſial light.
A ſweeter lyre no eaſtern ſwain hath ſtrung,
More ſoftly warbled, or more boldly ſung;

* Alluding to the beautiful allegorical poem of the Seven Fountains.

Whether, great bard, thy vigorous muſe rehearſe
Solima's deathleſs praiſe, in deathleſs verſe;
Or, tun'd to grief, the melting numbers move,
Breathing the ſofteſt tales of plaintive love:
Tender as Petrarch's flows th' impaſſion'd line,
Nor Vida boaſts a chaſter page than thine.
Yet not that Britain's laurels round thy head,
And Arab's palms with rival luſtre ſpread,
For this I ſing—but that, with fix'd diſdain,
Thy Roman ſoul refus'd the flatterer's ſtrain;
And dar'd prefer (unvers'd in courtly guile)
Virtue's juſt praiſe beyond a monarch's ſmile *.

ODE TO WAR.

HARK! 'tis the clangor of her iron car
Again deep thund'ring on its wonted way,
Proclaims aloud her ſanguinary ſway;
The fierce gaunt goddeſs of terrific war!
She comes! She comes! in frantic ſtate
Around her throne the furies wait;
With hideous yells, with wild alarms
They rouſe the world, they howl 'to arms!'
See! hov'ring round her blood ſtain'd creſt
Death in a thouſand horrid forms appears,
In all its terrors, all its rage confeſt;
And diſcord in her train her haggard aſpect rears.

Graſp'd in her hand a pond'rous falchion beams,
Red with the carnage of a hoſt of foes;
Looſe to the quiv'ring blaſt her wild plume ſtreams,
And from her jaundic'd helm a baneful radiance flows.
Madly o'er the reeking ground
See! her hell-born courſers bound;
Swift as a foaming torrent's ſway,
They urge their rapid, and reſiſtleſs way,
And in their courſe on ev'ry ſide and far,
They ſcatter famine, peſtilence, and war.

Stern ruthleſs fiend! thy ſavage pow'r
Spreads horror o'er the rural plain;
The ruin'd cot, the ſilent bower
Donote thy deſolating reign.
Shrieks of death, and cries of woe
Sighs of anguiſh, tears that flow
For ſome loſt friend, ſome hapleſs victim gone,
A murder'd huſband, or a ſlaughter'd ſon:
Such in thy vindictive round,
Burſt on the ear in note profound:
E'en as we chaunt a requiem o'er the ſlain,
Thy hoarſe trump mingles in the ſolemn ſtrain.

Albion exult! thy bulwark'd ſhore
Defies the ſtorm's rude rage,
It mocks the battle's fierceſt roar,
And ſmiles when hoſts engage.
Shall we (tho' ſtrong in conſcious power
While ſtorms of vaſt deſtruction lower,
O'er Europe's wide domain)
Indignant, from our ſea girt iſle
Regard, oh Peace! thy ſeraph ſmile,
And eye thee with diſdain.
Soon may the muſe harmonious ſwell
In ſweeter ſtrains the choral ſhell,
And as ſhe rolls a ſofter note along,
Be thou, celeſtial Peace, the theme of her wild ſong.

DE ALBETERA.

LINES by Mr. COWPER.

[Not in his Works.]

THE poplars are fell'd, and adieu to the ſhade,
And the whiſpering ſound of the cool colonade:
The winds play no longer, and ſing in their leaves,
Nor the Ouſe, on its ſurface, their image receives.
Twelve years had elapſed ſince I laſt took a view
Of my favourite field, and the place were they grew;
When, behold, on their ſides, in the graſs they were laid,
And I ſate on the trees under which I had ſtray'd.
The blackbird has ſought out another retreat,
Where the hazels afford him a ſcreen from the heat;
And the ſcene where his notes have oft charm'd me before,
Shall reſound with his ſmooth-flowing ditty no more.
My fugitive years are all haſting away,
And I muſt myſelf lie as lowly as they,
With a turf at my breaſt, and a ſtone at my head,
Ere another ſuch grove riſes up in its ſtead.
The change both my heart and my fancy employs;
I reflect on the frailty of man and his joys;
Short liv'd as we are, yet our pleaſures we ſee,
Have a ſtill ſhorter date, and die ſooner than we.

* See the Preface to Nadir Shah, toward the concluſion.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A NEW Pantomimical Drama, called OBI, OR THREE-FINGER'D JACK, was performed, for the firſt time, July 2, to a crowded audience, with univerſal applauſe. This piece is founded chiefly on a fact mentioned by Dr. Moſeley, relative to the daring exploits of the famous negro robber, Three-finger'd Jack * (ſo called from having had two of his fingers cut off in an affray) in Jamaica, of which iſland he was the terror, in the year 1780. This ruffian, after having committed numberleſs outrages againſt perſons and property, was at length killed by a courageous negro, of the name of Quaſhee, who had previouſly turned Chriſtian, in order that the Obi of Jack ſhould have no power to hurt him. The ſcience of Obi had its origin among the ancient Egyptians. It was for the purpoſe of bewitching people, or conſuming them by lingering illneſs, and the magic article itſelf was a compoſition of all manner of filth. Of the ſame deſcription was that of Three-finger'd Jack, which gives the principal title to the preſent piece. The buſineſs of the drama, which is neatly interwoven with ſome fictitious circumſtances, is managed with great ſkill, and no leſs dexterity and effect. The ſcenery is extremely beautiful, and does infinite credit to the taſte and judgment of Whitmore. There are nine changes, each of which preſents an highly pleaſing and pictureſque view. The performance is well conducted throughout, and, making the neceſſary allowance for the want of ſtage-room, Obi is a very entertaining production.

The following air was ſung by Mrs. Mountain with conſiderable effect, in the character of Quaſhee's wife:

My cruel love to danger go,
No think of pain he give to me;
Too ſoon me fear like grief to know,
As broke the heart of Ulalee.
Poor negro woman, Ulalee!

Poor ſoul! to ſee her hang her head
All day beneath the cypreſs tree;—
And ſtill ſhe ſing my love be dead—
The huſband of poor Ulalee.
Poor negro woman, Ulalee!

My love be kill'd! how ſweet he ſmil'd;
His ſmile again me never ſee;
Unleſs me ſee it in the child
That he have left poor Ulalee.
Poor negro woman, Ulalee!

ON the 16th of June, was preſented a new play, in three acts, intitled THE POINT OF HONOUR, which is a tranſlation from the French, and adapted to the Engliſh ſtage, by Mr. C. Kemble.

DRAMATIS PARSONÆ.

Major, Mr. Barrymore; Durinal, (his ſon) Mr. C. Kemble; Belcour, Mr. Fawcett; Stainfield, Mr. Suett.—Mrs. Belford, Miſs Chapman; Miſs Belford, Miſs De Camp.

Soldiers, ſervants, &c.

The title of this piece is quite appropriate; and the following will ſerve as an outline of the fable:

The ſcene is laid in Germany, at the reſidence of Mrs. Belford, a widow lady, who ſeven years before had received into her family, as an agent in her concerns, a young Frenchman, of the name of Durinal, who ſoon comes to perform an important part in the drama, being the favoured lover of her daughter Bertha, with the approbation of the mother. At the moment that the young couple are to be united, a circumſtance occurs, in which is involved the entire intereſt of the ſcene. A party of the French invading army enters the place, and gives juſt ground of alarm to Durinal, who diſcloſes to Mrs. Belford, that he had followed the profeſſion of arms at the age of ſixteen, under the guidance of his father, but having had the temerity to reſent a blow inflicted on him by his colonel, ſooner than ſubmit to beg pardon where he was not the aggreſſor, contrived to eſcape from his arreſt, and become a deſerter from the regiment, the officers of which are then quartered in the houſe of his protectreſs. Durinal is then taken up through the malignant offices of Stainfield, an old merchant, who firſt made love to the mother, and was afterward jealous of the preference given to the young adventurer by Bertha. The lover is condemned to be ſhot, by a council of war, and the ſignal for his execution is to be given by an old ſoldier, who by his valour acquired the rank of major in the regiment, and who, upon explanation, turns out to be the father of Durinal. This gives riſe to ſome very intereſting ſituations and pathetic touches in the parting of the lovers, and the conflict of feelings in the father and the ſon, when the former has an opportunity of ſuffering the youth to eſcape, and

* See the Univerſal Magazine for June 1799.

the latter prefers death to diſhonour or breach of duty in his parent. This 'Point of Honour,' is carried to the very laſt extremity; the major gives the ſoldiers the fatal order to fire, and then places himſelf before the body of his ſon; the ſuperior officer is ſtruck with this inſtance of paternal tenderneſs, and the piece concludes with as fortunate a reſult as that of the Deſerter of Naples.

The piece was received with the fulleſt approbation by a very crowded audience, and announced for repetition with unanimous applauſe.

The purport of the prologue, ſpoken by Mr. Barrymore, was merely *ad conciliandum benevolentiam*, to beſpeak the good-nature of the audience; and the epilogue, delivered by miſs De Camp, turned on the different modes of determining Points of Honour from the days of chivalry to the preſent period.

TRIAL OF JAMES HADFIELD, FOR HIGH TREASON.

ON the 26th of June, at nine o'clock in the morning, James Hadfield was brought to the bar of the court of King's-bench, to be tried upon his indictment for treaſon, in compaſſing the death of the king; the court being opened by proclamation, all the four judges being preſent, the following gentlemen were ſworn on the jury:

Luke Flood, foreman; Thomas Baldock, Peter Adams, John Gant, Webb Maillard, Thomas Bingham, Matthew Oliver, Thomas Windle, Charles Rich, John Warren, W. Blackmore, and W. Watſon, eſqrs.

The indictment was opened by Mr. Abbot, and the law of the caſe ſtated at length by the attorney-general.

The firſt witneſs called was Mr. Joſeph Craig, a muſician belonging to the band of Drury-lane theatre. He ſtated, that on Thurſday, the 15th of May, he was in the orcheſtra of the theatre, near the lower end, oppoſite the king's box. At the moment when the king came in, the audience roſe up; he ſaw Hadfield above all the reſt, ſtanding on the bench of the pit, with a piſtol in his hand, pointed at his majeſty, or at leaſt into the box. It was inſtantly fired, and then fell down. He got upon his deſk, and aſſiſted in pulling him over the orcheſtra. He was then carried into the muſician's room, under the ſtage. Mr. Sheridan and the duke of York, ſhortly came in. He ſaid to the duke, 'God bleſs your royal highneſs, I like you very well, you are a good fellow; this is not the worſt that is brewing.'

Mr. John Holroyd depoſed, that he was in the pit of Drury-lane theatre, on the 15th of May. He ſat next the priſoner, who made room for him. It was about three quarters of an hour before his majeſty appeared. He heard nothing particular from the priſoner during that time. He had loſt his friends, and aſked the priſoner to make room for him, to which, he thinks the priſoner anſwered, '*willingly*.' He did not obſerve his countenance when the king came; but when his majeſty entered, that inſtant a piſtol was preſented acroſs his face, and immediately diſcharged into the king's box. He was one who aſſiſted in ſecuring the priſoner.

Mr. Jeremiah Parkinſon, a muſician, ſwore that he was in the orcheſtra of Drury-lane theatre on the 15th of May—in the middle of the orcheſtra, facing the king, with the audience on his left hand. It was cuſtomary when his majeſty entered for the audience to riſe. The priſoner was conſiderably higher than the reſt of the audience, and was ſtanding two ſeats from the orcheſtra, in the pit. At the moment his majeſty came to the front of his box, he ſaw the priſoner with his arm extended, and a piſtol in his hand, appearing to take aim at his majeſty's box. He ſaw him look up the barrel of the piſtol. As ſoon as he had fired it, ſome gentleman near him pulled him from the bench, and with the aſſiſtance of other gentlemen, he was thrown over the orcheſtra, and taken into the muſic-room under the ſtage. Townſend, the police-officer, then came in, and the priſoner was delivered over to him. When the duke of York entered the muſic-room, he heard the priſoner ſay to his royal highneſs, 'This is not all,' or 'this is not the worſt.' But there was ſuch confuſion that he could not hear the words that were ſpoken very diſtinctly. Being aſked if the ſituation was a good one for firing at his majeſty, he replied that the priſoner could not, in his opinion, have choſen a better.

Mr. Wright depoſed, that he was in the firſt row, next the orcheſtra, of the pit of Drury-lane theatre, on the 15th of May. As ſoon as the king entered, he heard the report of a piſtol, and turning round, ſaw the priſoner ſtanding upon a bench, ſeemingly agitated and confuſed. He immediately caught him by the collar.

There was a cry of 'Secure the villain,' when he called out, 'I have him ſafe enough.' On the priſoner's being ſecured, he turned round and looked to the place where he had ſtood. A young lady who ſat behind that place, immediately pointed to the ground, where he ſaw and picked up the piſtol. When he took up the piſtol, he perceived from the ſmell of the gunpowder, that it had juſt been fired. This witneſs produced the piſtol in court.

This witneſs was confirmed by miſs Ormiſton, the lady to whom he alluded.

His royal highneſs the duke of York was called. [When his royal highneſs made his appearance in court, the priſoner diſcovered marks of enthuſiaſtic inſanity.] His royal highneſs ſaid, he was at the theatre, on Thurſday the 15th of May laſt, and then ſaw the priſoner. He could not ſay that he ſaw him in the houſe, but thought he firſt ſaw him in the muſic-room. He ſaid, the moment he came in the priſoner ſaid, 'God bleſs you—I know you—I have ſerved under you.' He ſaid at the time, 'I am ſure I know the man's face.' His royal highneſs ſaid he recollected his face, but could not exactly recollect where he had ſeen him. When part of the examination was over, his royal highneſs ſaid to him, 'I think I know you—were you not under my orders.' He ſaid he was one of the dragoons attending his perſon. His royal highneſs recollected him perfectly when he ſtated to him the different places on the continent where he had ſerved under him, and the different battles in which he had been wounded. He ſaid once or twice, 'the worſt had not happened yet.' The whole of the priſoner's converſation was as perfectly collected as any thing could poſſibly be. It exhibited no ſymptoms of derangement. The firſt converſation might laſt three quarters of an hour. His majeſty's box was ſearched, and there was an impreſſion found on it about fourteen inches, not directly over the king's head, but a little to one ſide. The pilaſter was pierced, and after a ſearch for ſome time, two ſlugs were found very near the place.

On croſs-examination, his royal highneſs ſaid, he always took the moſt tried and truſty men to attend his royal highneſs' perſon. When the priſoner was aſked why he had done the act, he ſaid, 'he was tired of life; and he thought he would certainly be killed if he made an attack on his majeſty's life.' He ſeemed perfectly collected.

Mr. Richardſon ſaid, he was at the theatre on the 15th of May, and ſaw the priſoner at the bar in the little room the muſicians go to in the intervals of their buſineſs. His royal highneſs the duke of York and he entered that room nearly at the ſame time. Toward the concluſion of the examination, and after his commitment was made out, the priſoner bleſſed the duke of York with great enthuſiaſm, and bade God bleſs him. He ſaid, he was the ſoldiers' friend, and the ſoldiers loved him. He ſaid, he knew the duke of York, and that he had ſerved with him. He conſtantly denied that he had any intention to take away the king's life. During his examination at Drury-lane theatre, at which the witneſs was preſent the whole time, he ſaw no indication of lunacy whatever. When the duke of York, Mr. Sheridan, and the witneſs were getting paper, pens, and ink, and all the formalities for taking the examination, he ſaid, 'Gentlemen, do not give yourſelves all that trouble; uſe me well, and I will tell you the whole truth. I am a man tired of life: my plan is not to take away my own life. I muſt therefore get rid of it by other means. I did not mean to take away the life of the king, but I thought this attempt would anſwer my purpoſe as well.' The agitation of the audience was univerſal and tumultuous.

Thomas Punter was called, who ſaid he knew the priſoner, and ſaw him on the 15th of May laſt, at the Bull's head, which is near St. John's-ſtreet. There were preſent at that time, beſide him, five of his ſhopmates. They were going away, and one of them ſaid, 'There goes Hadfield!' One of them ſaid, 'Call him in.' The witneſs being neareſt the door, called 'Mr. Hadfield;' that was about four in the afternoon; Hadfield was then in St. John's-ſquare. He turned round and ſaid—'How do you do, Mr. Punter; I cannot ſtop, for I am on particular buſineſs.' The witneſs ſaid, they would not detain him five minutes; he then returned back to the Bull's-head. He did not ſtay five minutes; he only drank a glaſs of brandy. The witneſs did not obſerve any thing particular about him. He appeared as uſual.—This witneſs was confirmed by James Bagnall.

Evidence was here produced as to the priſoner's buying the piſtols and powder.

The caſe on the part of the proſecution being cloſed,

Mr. Erſkine entered upon the priſoner's defence, and in an eloquent ſpeech pronounced an eulogium on the glorious con-

ſtitution under which Britons had the excluſive happineſs to live, of the excellence of which conſtitution the preſent trial he regarded as an eminent example, in which a man ſtood for trial on a charge of having, in the fortieth year of the reign of an illuſtrious monarch, than whom, none was ever more beloved for his perſonal virtues, ſhot at that monarch in a public theatre, ſurrounded as he was by ſo many thouſand of his faithful ſubjects, and yet the unhappy man who had been guilty of ſuch an act of deſperation, was ſecured, and not ſo much as the hair of his head touched; he was ſecured only to ſtand his trial, as if he were guilty only of ſome common felony, and now he ſtood at the bar clothed with the entire protection of the law of England, as well as any other citizen of the whole community in which he lived, and allowed to plead the infirmity of his nature, and to uſe it as a mantle to cover all his tranſgreſſion, and had a counſel aſſigned him gratis. In no country upon the ſurface of the globe could theſe advantages be enjoyed by any ſubject, but in Great Britain.—He then proceeded to open the nature of the priſoner's defence, which he ſaid was that of inſanity. He agreed with his majeſty's attorney-general as to the law; there was indeed no difficulty upon that ſubject; but upon the application of the principle of admitting inſanity to be an excuſe, and of aſcertaining what character of an intellect that was deranged ought to be taken as an excuſe for crimes, and what ſubject to puniſhment for them, there was great and infinite difficulty, inaſmuch as the diſeaſe of the ſpiritual part of man was infinitely diverſified, and inſcrutably ſubtile.

He then went over all the doctrine laid down in the books upon this ſubject, and he took the true diſtinction to be this: that where the act which is criminal is done under the dominion of a miſchievous and evil intention, and malice and premeditation, and not under the dominion of inſanity, the party, although inſane in many inſtances, ſhall be accountable for his crime, becauſe the crime is the effect of malice and miſchief, accompanied with ſuch an underſtanding as knows it to be wrong, and was not the effect of inſanity, which is the viſitation of heaven, and when it overpowers a man ſo that he is not maſter in any degree of his actions, is an anſwer both in law and morals all over the law of England. The queſtion then would be this, 'When this unhappy man fired this piſtol at the perſon of the ſovereign, did he do that act meditating miſchief and violence to the king, or did it proceed from a moſt melancholy privation of reaſon, which degrades the human character, and leaves nothing but the figure behind it, and ſo that none of its motions are guided by intellectual powers?—Mr. Erſkine then proceeded through a hiſtory of many caſes of inſanity, to ſhow how ſubtle they are in many inſtances, how excellent in memory, how exquiſite in reaſoning, except upon the very topic on which the mind is diſeaſed.

'I remember, gentlemen, (ſaid Mr. Erſkine) the caſe of a man who indicted the keeper of a mad-houſe at Hoxton, for impriſoning him; and in the courſe of the trial, though I endeavoured by every means in my power, by every queſtion I could put, to draw from him ſome proof of the real ſtate of his mind, yet, ſuch was his ſubtlety and ſuch his caution, that he fairly baffled me at every point. And it was only by Dr. Sims appearing in court that he diſcovered himſelf; for he no ſooner ſaw the doctor than he addreſſed him as the Lord and Saviour of Mankind. The keeper of the mad-houſe was therefore acquitted. But, ſuch was the ſubtlety and perſeverance of this man, that, recollecting the doctor had one day confined him in his houſe in town, he again indicted him in London for the ſame offence; and ſo well did he remember what it was that loſt him his cauſe in Middleſex, that nothing could extort from him the ſame behaviour; and yet there was not the ſmalleſt doubt on the mind of any one who knew him but that he was really and truly a lunatic.

'Gentlemen, in the time of that great and venerable judge, lord Mansfield, I was applied to, in order to attend the aſſizes at Cheſter, in a caſe of lunacy; and I waited on that highly revered character at his reſidence near town, to learn from him the particulars of a caſe which I underſtood had come before him for trial. From him I learned that the man who was endeavoured to be proved a lunatic had abſolutely eluded, by his coolneſs and ſubtlety, every queſtion which tended to effect this purpoſe, and appeared as perfectly rational and collected as poſſible, till Dr. Battie came into court, who aſked him what had become of the princeſs he had correſponded with in cherry-juice. He inſtantly forgot himſelf; replied, it was very true; he had been confined in a caſtle with a very high tower, and denied the uſe of ink; on which he wrote to the

princeſs in cherry-juice, threw the letter into the river, and it ſwam down the ſtream.'

Mr. Erſkine then ſtated the circumſtances which ſhould appear in evidence to eſtabliſh the inſanity of his client, and upon which, according to the benign principles of the laws of England, he, as the defendant's counſel, was entitled to call upon a verdict of acquittal to this unhappy man. He commented on all the topics to which he was to call evidence with great ability.

The province of the jury is to decide upon the evidence which ſhall be called, whether there is any appearance of this inſanity being counterfeited, in order to anſwer the purpoſe of ſcreening the priſoner from juſtice. If they are of opinion that it is only a counterfeit, that there is nothing real in it, and there was no inſanity when the attempt was made, the priſoner muſt and ought to die: his life is a juſt forfeit to the laws of his country. But if, on the evidence that ſhall be produced, they ſhall find that the priſoner had been diſeaſed in his mind from the moment in which he received the wounds in the cauſe of his king, and of his country, and at which he was left for dead on the field of battle, up to the time at which the occurrence for which he was now on his trial took place—if they ſhall find that his act was not that of deliberate intention, or of ſober, premeditated deſign—that he did not really mean to ſhoot at the king, and that he only acted under the influence of his malady, which dictated this method of getting his own malady put an end to, then the poor unfortunate man muſt be acquitted; and this he hoped to be able to prove. And further than this it would appear, that this man, ſo far from harbouring any malicious or evil deſign againſt his ſovereign, that this man, who had been cut down in his ſervice, was ſtill boiling with zeal in his cauſe.

Mr. Erſkine then called

Major Ryan. He ſaid, he had formerly been a captain in the 15th regiment of light dragoons, to which the priſoner at the bar had alſo belonged. He remembered him perfectly well. He was abroad with the regiment in 1793 He believed the priſoner was in all the actions in which the regiment was engaged, till the 18th of May, 1794, when he was wounded near Liſle. He conducted himſelf before that time like a good ſoldier and a good dragoon. He always appeared to be a very loyal man. The witneſs ſaid, that the priſoner and him were both left in a pond for dead. They were then ſurrounded by a great number of French cavalry and infantry. He had not ſeen him from that action till September 1795. He then appeared to be incoherent, and ſhowed evident ſymptoms of mental derangement.

Mr. M'Gill ſaid, he knew the priſoner, and was in the battle with him when he was wounded. He knew him in the year 1793. He was a good ſoldier, and was always conſidered to be perfectly loyal to the king. He himſelf had received two ſlight ſcars in endeavouring to reſcue him. When he received his wounds he was fighting gallantly for his king and country. It was ſuppoſed he was left dead in the field. The next time that he ſaw him after that, was at Croydon barracks, after his return from France. He heard he had been in an hoſpital, and could not believe he was alive. He was aſking him ſome trifling queſtions, when the priſoner ſnatched a ſmall bayonet, and made a lunge at him. From that attempt on a man who had formerly attempted to ſave his life, he concluded he was then deranged.

Mr. Lane ſaid, he was a ſoldier in the Coldſtream regiment of guards. He was a priſoner in France in 1795. He was in an hoſpital three miles from Verſailles, and the priſoner was brought to the ſame hoſpital. He never ſpoke the firſt evening he came. The witneſs converſed with him the next day. When the doctors came up in the morning, he looked round wildly, and at laſt ſpoke. He ſaid, 'I have been aſleep a great while, but I am awake now. I am a man from England: I am come from London (ſaid he.) I am king George.' He looked like a man out of his mind. He turned his head round toward the witneſs, and ſaid, 'Lend me that looking-glaſs.' The witneſs gave him a looking-glaſs that was near him, which he looked at and felt about his head. The witneſs aſked him what he was feeling for?—'For my crown of gold (ſaid he.) I am king George, and live in Red-lion-ſtreet, Clerkenwell.' From the obſervation he made on him, he thought him inſane. He was taken away, and put in a cell by himſelf, under the idea that he was a madman. He ſaw him about three weeks after that, walking in the garden very ſerious by himſelf. The witneſs ſaid to him—'How do you do, king George?' The priſoner laughed, and ſaid—'That is all done away now.' He then ſeemed to be in a better ſtate of health.

Mr. Cline ſaid, he had examined the priſoner's wounds yeſterday, which was the firſt time he ſaw him. He examined the wound on his temple, which was very conſiderable; but it was not at all probable that that wound, from the direction it had taken, had injured his brain. There was a wound immediately under the eye-brow, which appears to have penetraſed the ſkull, and in all probability the brain was injured in conſequence of that wound. He alſo examined a wound the priſoner had on the back of his head. There were likewiſe two other wounds ſituate near the upper part of the head, which appear alſo to have penetrated the ſkull, and have probably injured the brain likewiſe in thoſe parts. And it very frequently happens that injuries to the brain produce a derangement of the underſtanding. The mental faculties are variouſly affected;—ſometimes loſs of memory, at other times, ſome particular ſenſe, and very frequently that derangement, commonly called inſanity. Whether it is likely to be permanent or not, depends very much on its duration. If it exiſts ſome time after the accident that occaſioned it, there is a probability of its permanency. If it has laſted ſix or ſeven years after the accident, I ſhould conceive it would be permanent. Thoſe who are inſane, either from original conſtitution or wounds in the brain, are very often capable of reaſoning and ſpeaking as if they were ſane. They frequently appear rational in their converſation and conduct. They talk perfectly rational for one inſtant, and then immediately after, perhaps, ſhow ſymptoms of inſanity.

Dr. Creighton ſaid, he was a phyſician, and had paid particular attention to the diſeaſe of madneſs. He had not the leaſt doubt but the priſoner was inſane. He was not a maniac, but he laboured under mental derangement which was common, but of a particular kind. He had examined his wounds, and they were very probable cauſes of a diſpoſition to that madneſs. There were many inſtances of that kind of madneſs that had been occaſioned by injuries done to the brain. He believed that the priſoner had laboured conſtantly under that kind of madneſs from the firſt attack.—When any queſtion was aſked about any common matter, his anſwers were very correct. But when queſtions were put to him on the ſuoject of his lunacy, his anſwers were irrational. That was a very common thing with madmen of that deſcription. He might have conducted himſelf rationally at times. It was neceſſary that his madneſs ſhould be awakened in his mind, in order to make him act under it. But that madneſs depends more on the ſtate of his health than on any other circumſtance. Hot weather was a very common cauſe of the agitation of it.

On croſs examination, the doctor ſaid he ſaw and converſed with the priſoner laſt night. He talked to him on religious ſubjects, and on the ſubject of his crime. In converſing on theſe ſubjects, he did not exhibit in his behaviour any degree of violence. He mentioned, that he thought he had been ordained to die, and to die as Chriſt did. His converſation produced conviction in his mind, that he was inſane. Prior to that he had aſked him, if he had been well treated during his confinement, and how he had got his wounds. To theſe queſtions he anſwered very correctly. He was accompanied by Mr. Erſkine and Mr. Cline when he viſited the priſon. Mr. Kirby was alſo preſent.

Mr. Lidderdale ſaid, he was a ſurgeon in the 15th regiment of light dragoons, and had been in that ſituation ſince the 22d of July, 1795. He knew the priſoner, and had ſeen him firſt at Croydon barracks; he was brought there inſane, in a cart from Carſhalton; they were obliged to tie him down to the bed in the uſual mode. He continued in that ſtate for about a fortnight, and then he was diſcharged from the regiment on account of his inſanity, and of the wounds he had received in the ſervice. It appeared to him, theſe wounds were the probable cauſe of that derangement.

Captain Wilſon ſaid, he was an officer in the 15th regiment of light dragoons. He knew the priſoner Hadfield, and remembered him in ſeveral engagements. He alſo remembered the circumſtance of his being wounded, and being ſuppoſed to have been killed. No dragoon he believed had a better character, and every other good quality that belonged to a ſoldier in greater perfection. If any man had been propoſed to be ſelected from the regiment who was moſt diſtinguiſhed for his bravery, loyalty, and zeal, Hadfield would have been one of the firſt candidates. He was remarkable for theſe qualities. He did not ſee him again till he came home in 1796, when he ſaw him in the barrack-yard bound down on a cart. They reported him mad, and he was diſcharged; captain Wilſon underſtood on account of the wounds that had cauſed the inſanity.

Several relations of the priſoner were then

called, and perſons in whoſe houſe he had lodged. His brother, and his wife's two ſiſters and their huſbands, were examined, and Elizabeth Roberts, whoſe evidence was ſtrong in his favour. The ſubſtance of it was, that he had been a long time inſane from the wounds he had received; that he often talked at random; that he was a prince, at other times that he was Jeſus Chriſt and God. They had been obliged from time to time to confine him to his bed, and to endeavour to keep the door faſt; that had occurred every year. His wife, to whom he had been married four or five years, is a very careful woman. He was particularly ill at the full moon, and when the weather was hot. On Tueſday the 13th of May laſt, which was only two days before he fired the piſtol, he came home about two; he had been bad ſince the Saturday or Monday before. When he came home he uttered a number of blaſphemous expreſſions. He would have no dinner. When his wife aſked him where he had been, he ſaid he had been to ſee God.—His wife told him to hold his tongue, and that if he did not, ſhe would have him confined. She aſked him, if he would go to his work. He ſaid, he muſt go to his work to keep up the frame. They did not know what he meant by that. He went out, and after ſome time went to his work. He came home again in the evening, between ſeven and eight, along with Mr. Crick, and ſaid, he had been to ſee God. He wanted to go into the garden to pray, and that he would ſee God. He ſaid, he was ordered to pray three hours, from nine to twelve. He ſaid, he was to be God Almighty's ſervant.—He was to build a houſe at White Conduit, and that he and Mr. Truelock, the Cobler, were to dwell in it. He was to be God, and Mr. Truelock was to be ſatan. He had been to mark out the ground. After much perſuaſion ſeveral of his friends got him to bed; but he ſoon jumped out of it, and ſaid he muſt go into the garden, for that God Almighty had ordered it. He was prevented from going, and was put to bed again. About two o'clock in the morning he jumped out of bed again, and was going to kill his own child, which was about eight months old, and was then in bed with him and his wife. The mother got out of bed with the child, and with great difficulty reſcued it from him. —'G—d d—n its little eyes, ſaid he, I will kill it.' The mother and her ſiſter, who were in the houſe, ſcreamed out, and ſome aſſiſtance came. He went to a cupboard and threw down a kettle of water, and ſaid, that was to be his bed; God Almighty had told him ſo. He ſaid, he had loſt a great deal of blood, when nothing of the ſort had happened. When he got up next morning, he aſked for the child, of which he was very fond, and when his wife would not give him the child, he aſked her the reaſon why: and when ſhe told him what had happened—that he had got up in the night-time, and had threatened to daſh its brains out, he replied 'that ſhe was a d—d liar, and that he had not been up the whole of the night.' —His wife in the morning told him he ought to be aſhamed of himſelf to diſturb the whole houſe. He ſaid, ſhe was a liar: he never waked the whole night. He ſaid, God had told him, he was to daſh out the brains of the child. He did not ſay why. He ſaid, he would go to work to keep up the frame: that was on the Wedneſday morning, the day before he fired the piſtol. He went to work after breakfaſt, between nine and ten. On the Wedneſday he was worſe, and in the evening and night he was ſo ill, that his ſiſter-in-law ſaid, ſhe was afraid of him, and did not go to bed the whole night. On Thurſday morning he appeared a great deal worſe. He ſaid, he had ſeen God in the night. His coach was ready, and he had been to dine with the king. He always ſpoke with the greateſt reſpect of the king, and was very loyal. He ſaid, if it were not for his wounds, he would once more go to the continent, and have another cut at the French. He always praiſed the king very highly, and ſaid, had it not been for him, he ſhould not have had any penſion. He wanted on Thurſday, the 15th of May, to drink tea between three and four o'clock, for that he was going to a club to be made an Odd Fellow. And his wife encouraged him in that, inaſmuch as ſhe thought it would amuſe him and divert his mind. When he was in his right mind, he was a very good man—he was about nine and twenty years of age.

At this part of the caſe, lord Kenyon ſuggeſted, whether or not the evidence for the priſoner did not ſufficiently prove his inſanity, at the time of committing the very fact for which he was indicted; and inquired of the attorney-general, whether he had any reaſon to imagine this defence to be coloured or manufactured for the purpoſe. The attorney-general ſaid, he certainly had not, though he was wholly unaware of the facts brought forward in ſupport of the inſanity. The chief juſtice, after ſome obſervations on the candour and

liberality of the counſel for the crown, then adverted to the neceſſity of keeping the priſoner confined in future, and to the power of the court to commit him for that purpoſe, though he ſhould be acquitted. After a few obſervations from his lordſhip, the jury, on the ſuggeſtion of the counſel for the crown, found their verdict 'That the priſoner was not guilty, being under the influence of inſanity, at the time the act was committed.'

He was remanded to Newgate.

The court was exceedingly crowded.—The trial laſted about eight hours.

LAW REPORT.

Guildhall, London, July 4.

Sittings before Lord Kenyon and a Special Jury of Merchants.

The King *v.* Ruſby.

MR. Knapp opened the pleadings, from which it it appeared that on the 8th of November laſt the defendant, Mr. Ruſby, bought of Shrimpton and Co. 90 quarters of oats, in the market called the Corn Exchange, at 41s. per quarter, and did unlawfully regrate 30 quarters of the ſaid oats to William Hardy, for the price of 43s. per quarter.

Mr. Erſkine ſaid, this was a proſecution againſt the defendant, and although certainly he neither could nor ought to claim more than juſtice againſt him, and if he did, he ſhould receive no more at their hands; yet he had a right to ſay, that this was a caſe that deſerved all their attention and all their conſideration. There was nothing perhaps that was more the ſubject of regret than the preſent high price of proviſions, and perhaps when we came to conſider the cauſe of it, we ſhould not have to look for it in the elements, but in the mal-practices of thoſe who committed offences againſt the public trade of the kingdom. The remedy was not to be found in legiſlative inſtitutions—the remedy was not to be found in ſweeping away with a rude and ſudden hand ſtatutes that had been growing up for ages for the protection of trade, much leſs by raſh and unadviſed experiments, ſome of which he underſtood were making at that moment. But it ſtruck him, that the beſt way by which theſe evils were to be remedied was, by putting in force thoſe laws that yet remained, by going up to the ſource and fountain of the law of the country, to ſee what it was, and whether it was ſufficient for all the purpoſes of juſtice: and if it was inſufficient, it would give the legiſlature an opportunity of ſeeing whether they ought not to build up again that fabric which was deſtroyed at once. It would be found that the common law had this great advantage belonging to it, that it was founded on broad, ſound, intelligible principles; that judges and juries had an opportunity of moulding it to the purpoſes and ends of juſtice; whereas certainly it very often happened when ſtatutes were made to repreſs any particular offences, the preciſion neceſſary, and wholeſomely neceſſary, produced very great difficulties, and ſometimes caſes might occur that might not be within the evil, and yet be within the ſtatute, and might put it out of countenance. The offence here charged againſt the defendant, he apprehended, did not require the aid of any ſtatute to puniſh it. He conceived the offence was founded in the very principles of trade and commerce, and the offence was as ancient as the country and its laws. The three offences of foreſtalling, engroſſing, and regrating, were by Lord Coke, in the third Inſtitute, all comprehended, under the word foreſtalling, as an offence againſt trade. He conſidered this offence to be this. A man might come into a market and buy what was to be ſold there, and he might buy for his own conſumption, or for the purpoſe of commerce, to ſell it again. No doubt he might. But the offence here charged was, that the market was not allowed to take a fair courſe; that when corn was brought to it by thoſe who grew it, or by thoſe who had bought it in the firſt ſtages, certain people came to the market for the purpoſe of ſetting an artificial price on it, and by their own artifices and manœuvres, or in combination with others, to buy that corn, and to ſell it in the ſame market at an advanced price, by which the conſumer had not the ſame advantage he would have had if that had not taken place; for, as Lord Coke juſtly obſerved, in proportion to the number of hands it went through, the price would be increaſed to the conſumer. Having ſtated theſe preliminary obſervations, Mr. E. ſaid, he would tell the jury in a few words what this caſe was. He underſtood there was a ſet of perſons who had thruſt themſelves into the corn market of this great city, between the corn factors, who repreſented the corn ſellers, and the buyers. Thoſe perſons were numerous, and had poſſeſſed themſelves of ſtands in the market. The mode

of doing buſineſs was this. The corn remained in bulk, either in the veſſels in which it was brought into the different ports of the kingdom, or in lighters. Samples were put into bags and delivered to the cornfactors, and great care was taken by the ſtatutes that factors ſhould not be ſellers of corn; and they were obliged to take an oath as the repreſentatives of the ſellers, that they would expoſe it to ſale fairly. The ſeller fixes the price at which the factor is to ſell, and the quantity to be ſold was generally marked on the bag. If this, therefore, were ſuffered to take its natural courſe, the market would be pretty even. Without the intervention of theſe jobbers here complained of, the market would find its own level, and ſettle at its fair price. But the jobbers come, and this is the practice—they go round to the different ſtands, and ſay to the cornfactor, what do you ſell this at? The factor tells them the price. They ſay to the factor, we will give you this price at all events, if you cannot get a better. After this comes the conſumer, and if the factor gets a better price, no harm is done; but if he does not, if the factor is about to receive no more from the conſumer than the jobber offered him, the jobber, in conſequence of his pre-emption, ſteps in and has the preference; the conſequence is, the conſumer muſt pay a higher price. The jobbers inſtantly take it away, and put it on their own ſtands, by virtue of their own fraudulent pre-emption. The conſumer does not get it of courſe from the factor, becauſe it is whipped away by the jobber, and then he expoſes the ſame ſample to ſale, and ſells it at an advanced price; and he will not let it go till it comes up to a certain price. Now could any man contemplate that practice, without ſaying it was an offence againſt public trade.—With regard to engroſſing, what quantity would be conſidered as engroſſing, muſt be matter of fact, to be left to a jury. That perhaps was not to be meaſured by the ſimplicity of ancient times, but muſt be meaſured by circumſtances. But what made it a miſdemeanour in one age, made it ſo, and muſt make it ſo, in all ages, and that was, by making the commodity paſs through different hands it increaſed the price. Beſides, the ſtatutes on this ſubject, which were repealed by the 12th of the preſent king, in which Mr. Burke took the lead, he obſerved, that the 31ſt of the king repealed the 15th Charles II. c. 7, ſect. 4; but the words in parentheſis in that ſection ſtill remain untouched. The proſecutors in this caſe had many difficulties to encounter in every corner; but he truſted that the ſanctity of an oath would enable them to lay this tranſaction before the jury. It was not an immorality that was here complained of, but an offence for which the defendant muſt anſwer. If the defendant conceived he was doing that which was lawful, the court would conſider that when he received judgment on the conviction of a jury; their conviction would have a mighty operation, becauſe it would be a proclamation of the law, and a promulgation of the penalties. It would bring back the market to that ſtate of equity at which it ought to be fixed, and the poor would be relieved from their accumulated diſtreſſes He thought the proſecution would be attended with the beſt conſequences. Mr. Snell, who is a corn-chandler, would tell the jury, that on the 8th of November laſt he came to the market, and looked at a ſample of oats, marked 90, which was placed on Meſſrs. Shripton's ſtand. They aſked 44s. per quarter for it. Mr. Snell did not purchaſe it. He ſaw Mr. Ruſby, who is a jobber, and is in company with Thomas and William Smith, contract for it at 41s. per quarter, and carry it to his own ſtand; and very ſoon after it was ſent to the ſtand of Preſt and Nattras, who ſold 30 quarters of it for the defendant, at 43s. per quarter, to a Mr. Hardy, Preſt and Nattras alſo ſold the other 60 quarters, as the defendant's agents. This was the nature of the caſe; and after the jury were in poſſeſſion of the evidence, they would do juſtice between the public and the defendant.

Richard Snell was the firſt witneſs for the proſecution; he ſaid he was a corn-chandler reſiding in town, and of courſe a buyer at the Corn Exchange. At the Corn Exchange there are certain factors who ſell for thoſe who are the proprietors of corn, and who have ſtands in the markets, which are ſomething like deſks, on which different bags, containing ſamples, are expoſed to view. Theſe bags have generally the factors names, and ſometimes the number of quarters of the bulk which is to be diſpoſed of. The perſons who wiſh to buy, apply to the factors, and aſk the price of the ſample. The price is given them at ſo many ſhillings per quarter. He had been in the habit of attending the Corn Exchange near 15 years. Of late he had experienced interruptions in making purchaſes to the beſt advantage.

Sometimes, when he went to a factor, and asked him the price of a ſample, and when he told him a certain price, and he offered ſomething lower, the factor ſaid 'I cannot take that price, I am offered as much by the jobbers.' He was at the Corn Exchange on the 8th of November laſt, for the purpoſe of purchaſing oats. He applied at the ſtand of Shrimpton and Co. who are corn-factors. He ſaw there a ſample of oats marked 90. He applied to them in the uſual way to know the price, and examined the ſample. Upon his inſpecting and handling the ſample, they aſked him 44s. for them. He ſaid the oats were a little warm. Mr. Sherwood, one of the houſe of Shrimpton and Co. told him, they were on board Hollingſworth's craft. He thought the price too much, and offered 40s. which was not accepted. He quitted the ſtand, and in a few minutes after he ſaw Mr. Ruſby at Shrimpton's ſtand with the ſame ſample of oats in his hand bargaining for them. After Ruſby had contracted for the oats, he took the ſample from Shrimpton's ſtand, and carried it to his own ſtand. He has a ſtand: he is a jobber. Jobbers are thoſe people who buy to ſell again in the ſame markets. He immediately opened the bags, and expoſed the oats to ſale there. In a ſhort time after he ſaw the ſame bag on the ſtand of Preſt and Nattras. This was in about five minutes after he had ſeen it on the ſtaad of Ruſby. He went to the ſtand of Preſt and Nattras, and enquired the price of the ſame ſample, and they aſked 45. He was certain it was the ſame bag and the ſame oats. Preſt and Nattras offered them for a ſhilling leſs, on account of their being warm, having been on board a ſhip. On croſs-examination, he ſaid he could not tell the difference between a corn-chandler and a corn-jobber. It was about 15 minutes between the time theſe oats left the ſtand of Shrimpton and Co. and the time when they found their way to the ſtand of Preſt and Nattras.

Mr. Sherwood ſaid he was in company with Shrimpton and Greenſide, who were corn-factors. He knew the laſt witneſs, and believed, that on the 8th of November laſt, he made an application to the witneſs reſpecting the price of ſome oats which were then on their ſtand, and the bag containing the ſample was marked 90. He did not immediately recollect the price he aſked him. It might be 44s or 43s. He ſold that ſample of oats to Smith and Ruſby at 41s. He had no doubt that the price he aſked Mr. Snell was 43s. or 44s. The oats were then lying in Mr. Hollingſworth's lighters. He ſold them to Mr. Ruſby perſonally about an hour after Snell had applied for them. He did not ſee the ſample again in the courſe of that day. On croſs-examination, he ſaid, that Ruſby came after Snell to their ſtand.

Mr. Nattras was next examined. He ſaid he was a corn factor, in partnerſhip with Mr. Preſt, and had been in that ſituation about five years. He did not particularly remember Mr. Ruſby bringing him a ſample bag, though he believed he did. He ſold 30 quarters of oats for Smith and Ruſby. They had ſo many ſamples brought to their ſtand, that it was impoſſible for him to remember every ſample exactly. He had ſeen Mr. Ruſby, and had various converſations with him on the ſubject of this cauſe. He had mentioned the circumſtances of it to Mr. Ruſby ſeveral times. He believed he ſaw him the day before yeſterday. He had nothing more than common converſation with him. Ruſby did not adviſe him not to bring his book. He admitted that he had a *ſubpœna ducis tecum*, and that the defendant's attorney told him his book would be neceſſary. But he had brought a copy from his book of this tranſaction, which he thought would be ſufficient. [This witneſs was here ordered to go home and bring his book.]

Mr. Hardy was next examined. He ſaid, that on the 8th of November laſt, he bought 30 quarters of oats of Preſt and Nattras, at 43s. per quarter: they appeared to be cool and in good condition. The bag was marked 90.

Mr. Hollingſworth ſaid, he was a lighterman, and ſpoke to thoſe oats being in his lighters.

Mr. Sweetman ſaid, he was a corn-factor, and had meaſured theſe oats.

Mr. Nattras had brought his book, and was here further examined. He ſaid, he could not ſwear that it was Ruſby that had delivered to him that ſample, though it was very likely it was he. He could not ſwear who brought it. When his book was examined, it appeared that it had been originally entered on account of Smith, Ruſby and Co. but Ruſby and Co. was ſtruck out, and Thomas before Smith was interlined. The way the witneſs accounted for this erafure was, that Thomas Smith, or ſome of his people, had come to him ſome time after the ſale, and ſaid theſe oats were for himſelf. He could not ſwear to the day when that erafure took place, but

he poſitively ſwore that it was before the time when he heard of this proſecution being inſtituted. He thought it was a few days after the ſale. When his book, and what he in the firſt part of the evidence called a copy from it, were compared; they did not agree; on which he ſaid, he did not repreſent it to be a copy, but only an extract from his book. But the notes of a ſhort-hand writer were appealed to, when it appeared that he had ſaid repeatedly, it was a copy of the tranſaction from his book.

The counſel for the defendant, in the courſe of a very able ſpeech, among other things, obſerved, that he ſhould ſatisfy the court and the jury that this offence was not committed by the defendant, Mr. Ruſby, but by Thomas Smith, his ſenior partner. Smith thought it was not a good bargain, and wiſhed ſpeedily to get quit of it again, and, therefore, immediately carried the ſample to the ſtand of Preſt and Nattras. Ruſby and William Smith, the other two partners, diſſented from it. Ruſby in particular proteſted againſt it, and that circumſtance he ſhould prove by Thomas Smith himſelf. And ſurely, though the act of one partner was the act of another as to the partnerſhip, yet it would not be ſaid that the act of one was the act of another in a crime.

Lord Kenyon here obſerved, that there was a caſe in lord Raymond's Reports, where lord Holt had laid it down, that the act of one might be held to be the act of another in a miſdemeanour. If a ſervant threw a quantity of rubbiſh into the ſtreet, which was a nuiſance, the maſter was anſwerable. The caſe was this, the ſervant of a builder having thrown a quantity of rubbiſh in the ſtreet, and having left no light near it, a coach was overturned in the night, and it was held *reſpondeat ſuperior*.

The counſel ſaid, if one partner accepted a bill of exchange, it bound the whole partnerſhip; but if one partner forged a bill, that could not affect his partners.

Lord Kenyon ſaid, certainly not.

The counſel ſaid he had heard above one hundred times from his learned friend on the other ſide, in caſes of libel, and where it did not apply—*Actus non facit reum, niſi mens ſit rea*. Thomas Smith conceiving this was a falling article, carried it to the ſtand of Nattras and Preſt. Ruſby reſiſted the reſale, and Smith carried the reſale into execution againſt that reſiſtance.

Thomas Smith was here called, when the noble and learned judge humanely appriſed him, that if any queſtion was aſked which tended to criminate himſelf, he was not bound to anſwer it. The witneſs ſaid, he was in partnerſhip with Ruſby, and was his ſenior partner; he remembered Ruſby bringing to him the ſample of oats which he had purchaſed of Shrimpton and Co. He was then in the corn-market. He told him he had bought them that morning, and had given 41s. per quarter for them. After he (the witneſs) came to examine them, he found that 41s. was more than the market-price for them. Mr. Ruſby ſaid he conſidered them worth the money when he bought them. The witneſs told Ruſby, that as they were in a bad condition, being warm, it would be beſt to have them re-ſold. Ruſby aſked why he wiſhed to have the oats re-ſold. He ſaid, becauſe they were warm, and becauſe they had not a ſale for theſe kind of oats. Their being ſo much out of condition, he did not think they were worth ſo much money. Mr. Ruſby ſaid, if they were re-ſold it would be a great offence to the houſe of Shrimpton and Co. becauſe if their employers heard that they had ſold at an higher price in the market, it might injure them.—But the witneſs ſaid, that the quantity was ſo ſmall that it was not an object. Ruſby then went away, and he ſaw him in about a quarter of an hour after, when he aſked him, if he was ſtill of the ſame opinion about the oats. Ruſby ſaid, he inſiſted that the oats ſhould not be re-ſold; and ſaid, if they were re-ſold he would have nothing at all to do with it. If there was any blame attached to that tranſaction he would bear no part of it, and would have nothing at all to do with it. After that, Ruſby went to tranſact his ordinary affairs, and he ſaw no more of him till after the oats were in fact ſold. He ſaid, he himſelf took the ſample oats to the ſtand of Preſt and Nattras, and in conſequence of that, ſome very unpleaſant words afterward paſſed between him and Ruſby. He ſaid, he told Ruſby that he would take the whole blame on himſelf. He communicated this the next market-day to Nattras, and deſired him to mark down the tranſaction to his ſole account. He thought he carried the ſample to Preſt, but it was Nattras he applied to to make the alteration in his book. He ſaid, he thought he had a right to act in this buſineſs as he thought proper, and did not conceive he was acting contrary to the laws of his country.

On croſs-examination, he ſaid he did not know that any body was diſſatisfied

with this, except his partner. He had known the ſame ſample bring various prices on the ſame day. He had known the ſame corn ſold over and over again on the ſame day; and it was always ſold the ſecond time at a profit. He had re-ſold it himſelf in the market, on the ſame day, at a profit of 3d. ſometimes of 6d. or more, and frequently at 9d. and ſometimes 1s. per quarter. He never recolleſted corn ſold more than twice the ſame day. He had heard of ſuch things, but did not recollect doing it himſelf. When he was aſked whether he had not ſold in the ſame market corn which he had bought, at a profit of 2s. 6d. in the quarter, he begged to be excuſed for not anſwering that queſtion. He was aſked, 'Have you not ſold in the ſame market, corn which you have bought the ſame day, at an advance of 5s. per quarter?' he ſaid he did not chooſe to anſwer that queſtion. He ſaid, he had ſometimes bought the ſame ſample that he had ſold in the market.

Lord Kenyon here obſerved, this was a curious ſtory to tell to the public. He did not know what they would think of foreſtalling and regrating now.

The witneſs ſaid he could ſafely ſwear this was the firſt tranſaction of the kind they ever did in their lives. He ſaid, they had formerly ſold in the ſame market what they had before bought in that market repeatedly, but they had never given it to another to ſell for them. He ſaid they uſually ſold to the conſumers. The uſual credit which the factor had was two months: but the factor often gave the conſumer credit for four or five months. The caſe never occurred to Mr. Ruſby to interpoſe till this ſale.

William Smith ſaid, he was a partner in the houſe of his brother, Thomas Smith, and Ruſby. On the propoſition of the reſale being made by Thomas Smith, Ruſby objected to it in ſevere terms. He ſaid, it would be uſing Shrimpton's houſe very ill to give thoſe oats to another factor to ſell on that day. He and Ruſby agreed in thinking the oats were worth the money that were given for them. Ruſby ſaid he was very ſorry that his brother ſhould give them to Preſt and Nattras to reſell. The account of theſe oats was carried to Thomas Smith alone, and that was done before there was any idea of a proſecution. When Ruſby expreſſed his diſſatisfaction, Thomas Smith ſaid he would take them to his own account. He did not hear of any proſecution till ſome time after Chriſtmas.

Mr. Erſkine, on the part of the proſecution, made a very eloquent reply, in the courſe of which he obſerved, that the poor of England were more induſtrious and more virtuous than thoſe of any other country, and he would venture to affirm that ſince the origin of civilization among mankind, there never exiſted a poor in any nation ſo amply protected by the virtues and humanity of their ſuperiors.

The ſubſtance of lord Kenyon's charge to the jury:

'Gentlemen of the Jury,

'I have not been preſent when a cauſe of more conſequence has been decided. Cauſes often come on here where large ſums and great wealth, real or perſonal, are diſpoſed of, and where the intereſt of individuals is deeply concerned: and I have always found in that box that attention and abilities that were adequate to the deciſion of them. But the cauſe now preſented to you is one in which all ranks of people, rich and poor, but more particularly thoſe of the lower claſſes of ſociety, are deeply intereſted. Some may have the comforts and conveniencies of life, but it is fit that all ſhould have the neceſſaries of life; and if, in conſequence of the intrigues and combinations that are formed in any quarter of the kingdom, that part of the community, without which the ſuperior ranks cannot exiſt, have not thoſe neceſſaries, they are put in a ſituation in which the wiſdom of no country will ever place them. The legiſlature of all nations, and the adminiſtration of juſtice in all countries are never better employed—I had almoſt ſaid are never ſo well employed—as when they condeſcend to look at thoſe who are at the greateſt diſtance from them. Humanity calls for it. The duties of religion call for it, and if there are any minds not affected by religion or humanity, yet their own intereſts call moſt clamorouſly for it. Gentlemen, the law has been ſtated to you, and although the act of parliament mainly (which has been on the ſtatute book about 150 years) is certainly repealed, and in my opinion was, in an evil hour, repealed; yet, thank God, the power which repealed it was not informed of, or did not intend to repeal the proviſions made by the common law. That which is called common law exiſted undoubtedly after ſociety was formed.—In very ancient times one cannot trace it with much accuracy or preciſion, but we have reaſon to ſuppoſe that wiſdom had conſiderably advanced before the conqueror came over, or before the beginning

of the ſtatute book, about the time of Henry III. Among our Saxon anceſtors we may ſuppoſe the common law had its origin. However, without minutely tracing it to its ſources, there is no doubt now but that the common law provides, and wiſely provides, for the three offences called foreſtalling, engroſſing, and regrating. And I believe, ſince the exigencies of the times required it, all the judges have in their charges to grand juries, told them, that although the ſtatute law upon this ſubject has been repealed, yet that this is an offence by the common law. Nobody has controverted it. It has been very properly admitted by the counſel who conducted the cauſe on the part of the defendant; the ſingle queſtion is, whether this offence has been committed by the party who is now before you as a defendant. Gentlemen, ſpeculators have ſaid that no ſuch offence can exiſt, for that the nation would be prejudiced by conſidering it to be an offence. A very learned man compares it to witchcraft. I wiſh the life of Dr. Adam Smith, who is a great name in the country, had been prolonged—there is a loſs of part of the public ſtock, when a virtuous and good man dies. I wiſh we could have had that ſagacious author here to have heard this tranſaction, as it has been laid open by the witneſſes, and then to have told us whether foreſtalling, engroſſing, and regrating were as imaginary as witchcraft. Suppoſe he had been told that cheeſe and candles, fiſh and meat, &c. had been brought to market to anſwer the exigencies of the day, of the next day, and perhaps of the third day, and that a man with a large purſe had come and bought it all up, and had afterward at a profit of five per cent. ſold it to the poor, whoſe daily labour could not go further than to ſupply their daily neceſſities. Such a tranſaction I am afraid is no uncommon thing. I ſhould after this have aſked that excellent perſon, whether he was now convinced that this was really an offence. Surely that which enhances the degree of this offence, is the preſent ſituation of the poor. And that man muſt be devoid of all feeling, who does not feel deeply for their diſtreſs. The learned advocate ſays it is not an offence committed by his client; Mr. Nattras, who I believe ſpoke the truth in the beginning of his evidence, before the tranſaction was fully opened, ſaid he believed that Ruſby delivered to him the ſample. When he was called up the ſecond time, he did not know from whom he had received it.—Gentlemen, we are obliged to hear all the witneſſes on both ſides, and we are obliged to hear a different number of witneſſes on different ſides. But there is one rule that has and ought to be adopted by all juries, and that is that witneſſes *non numerentur ſed ponderentur*. You are bound to hear and to attend to all the witneſſes. But I proteſt I do not believe what Mr. T. Smith ſwore, when he tells you there were words between him and Ruſby on account of this tranſaction. Why ſhould there have been any words on account of this tranſaction, which was not to be diſtinguiſhed from many others that had gone before, and which were of daily occurrence? It requires a degree of credulity to believe this evidence to which I am not liable. It is almoſt the perfection of the human heart to exhibit friendſhip, and to do all that we can poſſibly do for our friends. But that ought always to be kept within certain bounds, and ought never to lead us to tranſgreſs the laws of God and man. A man at all times, and particularly when he is ſpeaking under the ſolemnities of an oath, ought to have a moſt ſacred regard to truth. We are not monks and hermits taken from our cells, knowing nothing of the world, but we have been bred up, I hope, in thoſe ſcenes of life which exhibit more knowledge and more virtue than ſome other places which I mentioned before, and which I ſhall not repeat again, though I am proud to have mentioned them, and I am proud to have ſtood acquitted in the eyes of all my country. In conſequence of the hint which I gave to the very learned counſel for the defendant, he put this caſe on the ground I think on which it ought to ſtand. He knows that for his abilities, perſonal character, and every thing that belongs to him, I have the moſt unfeigned reſpect. The defendant is liable for acts committed by his partners, as in this caſe, where his intereſt was concerned; and you cannot ſhut the door againſt the truth. Was not his intereſt concerned in this caſe, when in conſequence of this ſecond ſale in the market there was a profit of five per cent? Suppoſing that it ever took place, it was equally for the benefit of the whole partnerſhip, and I am bound to believe that it did take place. Where are the books? Mr. Nattras told you he had not brought his book, but that he had brought a copy of it as far as regarded this tranſaction. When the book was produced and the paper compared with it, was it a copy? It was not a copy, and the alteration in the

original entry in the book is extremely ſuſpicious. Gentlemen, you will conſider the whole of the evidence. This is a moſt momentous caſe at the preſent moment. What would you ſay to this caſe if it were ſtated to you that a rich man planted meſſengers at all avenues, and bought up every thing that was coming to town, and raiſed the price of proviſions 50 per cent? A precedent made in a court of juſtice to ſtop the torrent of ſuch affliction to the poor is certainly uſeful to the public.

The jury immediately found the defendant Guilty.

Lord Kenyon addreſſing himſelf to the jury, ſaid, 'You have conferred the greateſt benefit on the country I believe that any jury almoſt ever did.'

There was another indictment, for the ſame offence, which ſtands over. His lordſhip obſerved, 'That if the ſame virtue and public ſpirit which had commenced this proſecution ſhould induce the proſecutors to prefer another indictment againſt Thomas Smith from the evidence he had given, he would ſtand unproteſted.'

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE, *from the* London Gazettes.

Admiralty-office, June 28.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief, &c. to Evan Nepan, Eſq. dated on Board the Minotaur, off Genoa, May 21.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour of reporting to you, for the information of their lordſhips, that, by private intelligence from Genoa, I underſtood the French had reſolved on boarding our flotilla in any future attempt to bombard the town; and yeſterday, about twelve o'clock, a very large galley, a cutter, three armed ſettees, and ſeveral gun-boats, appeared in array off the Molehead, and in the courſe of the afternoon exchanged diſtant ſhot with ſome of the ſhips as they paſſed them. At ſunſet they took a poſition under the guns of the moles and the city baſtions, which were covered with men, manifeſting a determined reſiſtance; I nevertheleſs arranged every thing for a fourth bombardment, as formerly, under the direction of captain Beaver, of the Aurora, who left the Minotaur at nine P. M. attended by the gun and mortar veſſels, and the armed boats of the ſhips. About one o'clock, being arrived at a proper diſtance for commencing his fire, a briſk cannonade was opened upon the town, which was returned from various points; and captain Beaver having diſcovered by the flaſhes of ſome guns, that they were directed from ſomething nearly level with the water, judiciouſly concluded that they proceeded from ſome of the enemy's armed veſſels; calling a detachment of the ſhip's boats to his aſſiſtance, he made directly to the ſpot, and in a moſt gallant and ſpirited manner, under a ſmart fire of cannon and muſketry from the mole and enemy's armed veſſels, attacked, boarded, carried, and brought off their largeſt galley, La Prima, of fifty oars, and 257 men, armed, beſide muſkets, piſtols, cutlaſſes, &c. with two braſs guns of thirty-ſix pounds, having about thirty braſs ſwivels in her hold, and commanded by captain Patrizio Galleano. The bombardment ſuffered no material interruption, but was continued till daylight this morning, when the Prima was ſafely brought off; her extreme length is one hundred and fifty-nine feet, and her breadth twenty-three feet ſix inches.

On our part four ſeamen only have been wounded: one belonging to this ſhip, in the boat with the captain Beaver; one belonging to the Pallas; and the other two to the Haerlam. The enemy's loſs is not exactly known, but one man was found dead on board, and fifteen wounded.

The ſatisfaction which I derive from conſidering the zeal, activity, and gallantry, with which this ſervice has been performed, is greatly augmented by the flattering teſtimony born by captain Beaver, to the good conduct of the officers and ſeamen who acted with him on this occaſion.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Copy of another Letter from Vice admiral Lord Keith, K. B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Genoa, April 22.

Sir,

A LETTER, of which the incloſed is a copy, received by me from captain Oliver, of his majeſty's ſhip the Mermaid, will inform their lordſhips how actively that officer has been employed in the important ſervice of cutting off the ſupplies deſtined for the enemy's troops in the city of Genoa.

I have the honour to be, &c.

KEITH.

Mermaid, Mahon, April 10.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acquaint your lordſhip, that his majeſty's ſhip under my command has taken and deſtoyed nine veſſels laden, moſtly for Genoa, with wine and corn, between the 2d and 6th inſtant. Six of them were cut out by two of our boats, under the direction of lieutenant Corbett; they were moored to a fort within the ſmall iſlands near Cape Croiſetts. I had ſeen them collecting all day; and ſoon after ſunſet I went in with the ſhip, under the battery, within the range of grape ſhot, and anchored with a ſpring on the cable, and after cannonading the fort more than an hour, I ſaw the ſix veſſels, which Mr. Corbett had moſt ably got under weigh, coming out, when I followed them with the ſhip. I am happy to ſay that we had no perſon hurt on this ſervice; and a ſhot through our cut-water, which is of little conſequence, is the only damage we have received. I am, &c.

R. D. OLIVER.

Admiralty-office, July 8.

Letter from Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart. Captain of the Melpomene, to Mr. Nepean, dated at Goree, April 23.

Sir,

YOU will be pleaſed to acquaint the lord commiſſioners of the admiralty, that having being informed that three French frigates were at an anchor under the forts at Goree, this intelligence, with the force and ſituation of theſe frigates, induced me to take his majeſty's ſhip Ruby under my command, and with this additional force I proceeded immediately in queſt of them.

In the afternoon of the 4th inſtant, I reconnoitred the roadſted of Goree, but not finding the frigates there, and conceiving our appearance ſufficient to alarm the garriſon, I diſpatched lieutenant Tidy with a verbal meſſage ſummoning the iſland to ſurrender (the incloſed letters having paſſed between me and the governor) at midnight, lieutenant Tidy made me the ſignal agreed on, that my terms were complied with; the marines of the ſquadron were inſtantly landed under the command of captain Mac Cleverty, and the garriſon in our poſſeſſion before day.

Their lordſhips will be well aware of the ſtrength and conſequence of this acquiſition, which, I am happy to ſtate, has been obtained ſo eaſily; Mr. Davis, of the Magnanime, being the only perſon wounded before our flag of truce was obſerved from the forts.

On the 13th inſtant, I diſpatched Mr. Palmer with two boats and thirty men to Jool; (a factory dependant on Goree) he returned on the 22d, having executed his orders moſt perfectly to my ſatisfaction, and bringing with him from thence a French brigantine and ſloop loaded with rice.

C. HAMILTON.

Melpomene, off the Iſland of Goree,

Sir, April 4.

I HAVE received your anſwer to my verbal meſſage to ſurrender the iſland of Goree, and have to inform you, that the only conditions I can accept of are, to be put in poſſeſſion of the forts and iſland of Goree before twelve o'clock to-morrow noon; I allow to you, ſir, and your garriſon, to march out with all the honours of war; and theſe conditions only will be accepted.

I have authoriſed the bearer, lieutenant Tidy, to fulfil my intentions; and have the honour to remain, &c.

C. HAMILTON.

N. B. All private property will be reſpected.

To his excellency the Governor of Goree.

Goree, 1ſt Germinal, 8th year of the Republic, One and Indiviſible.

LIBERTY. EQUALITY.

The Commander of Goree to the Commander of the Engliſh Squadron off the Iſland.

Sir,

I HAVE received the verbal ſummons, which you have ſent to me by two officers of the ſquadron. Anxious to defend the place which has been entruſted to me, I am likewiſe ſo to ſpare bloodſhed. I expect, therefore, to receive from you to-morrow morning the conditions for the ſurrender of the place, to which I ſhall agree if they are admiſſible.

GUILLEMAN.

The Commander of Goree.

Admiralty-office, July 12.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Inman, of the Andromeda, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated off Dunkirk, July 8.

Sir,

I BEG you will be pleaſed to inform their lordſhips, that agreeably to their orders to me of the 17th of June, to take under my command the fire veſſels and

others named in the margin *, and endeavour to take or deſtroy the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk roads, we joined at the appointed rendezvous the 29th following; but, from contrary winds, and the tide not anſwering, could not make the attempt before laſt night, when I fear the enemy had been apprized of my intention, as we were much annoyed by gun-veſſels and others lying advanced ſome diſtance, which afforded the frigates an opportunity to cut their cables, and avoid our fire-ſhips.

I had directed captain Campbell of the Dart to get in, if he could, to the eaſternmoſt, and lay her on board, at the time I hoped the firſt fireſhip would have been entangled with the weſternmoſt.

The handſome and intrepid manner of his completely carrying her in leſs than a quarter of an hour, and bringing her out, muſt convince their lordſhips of his unparalleled bravery, and the very gallant conduct of his officers and ſhip's company, as the enemy's frigate was ſo much ſuperior in force; and had it not been ſo inſtantly done, the ſhip could not have been got over the banks, as the water had begun to fall. By captain Campbell's report to me, great praiſe is due to lieutenant M'Dermeit, who, I am ſorry to ſay, is badly wounded.

I incloſe captain Campbell's letter to me, giving an account of this tranſaction; and have the pleaſure to obſerve that one ſpirit ſeemed to actuate the whole; but am ſorry that, notwithſtanding the ſteady conduct of captain Edwards, Butt, Leet, and Carthew, of the ſeveral fire-veſſels, in remaining on board till completely in flames, the three enemy's ſhips, from cutting their cables, eſcaped before the wind, and ran out of Dunkirk-roads, ſome little diſtance down the inner channel within the Braak Sands: one of them got on ſhore for a ſhort time, but at daylight we had the mortification to obſerve her working back on the ebb tide, and, with the other two, regained their anchorage, though not without conſiderable damage, having received the fire of the Dart, Biter, and Boxer gun-brigs, within piſtol-ſhot, before they cut.

I kept the Selby in the rear to act, had any remained long enough on ſhore, to have deſtroyed them by firing carcaſſes, and have now to regret I reſerved her for that purpoſe, as I am confident, had capt. Williams been directed to lay one of the enemy's ſhips on board, he would have been ſucceſsful in bringing her out.

I put Mr. Scott, firſt lieutenant of the Andromeda, in the command of the boats in a gig, and Mr. Cochran, third lieutenant, in another boat; and as I had all the cutters to attend on the fire veſſels except the Kent, directed their lieutenants in gigs to put themſelves under his command, and by which means not any lives were loſt; the Kent, lieutenant Cooban, I directed to attack the gun veſſels, who trimmed them pretty handſomely, and prevented any boats from annoying ours that were employed to take out the crews of the fire ſhips.

I feel particularly indebted to captains Mainwaring, Baker, and Seater, as alſo to lieutenant King, ſecond lieutenant, who was left in command of the Andromeda, for their perſeverance in getting over the banks to render us every aſſiſtance by boats, and to be in readineſs to meet the enemy, had they ventured over the Braak Sand; which poſition they maintained for that purpoſe in ſpite of freſh gales, and direct oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed pilots, who gave up the charge of each ſhip on their hands while in this ſituation; and before, when I firſt made the propoſition, poſitively refuſed taking charge of any veſſels of the lighteſt draught of water, intended for this ſervice; but with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Moore, maſter (whom I put on board the Dart to lead in) and Mr. Wheatland, mate of the Ann hired cutter, who very handſomely volunteered their ſervices to take any of the ſhips in, on my ſuggeſting it to them, and ſome men which I got out of ſmugglers, I was enabled to put one on board each of the gun veſſels and fire-brigs; I feel an inward ſatisfaction at bringing the whole of the ſquadron thro' the roads without the leaſt difficulty.

I cannot omit mentioning that Mr. Butcher, Maſter of the Nile, and Mr. Dean, maſter of the Vigilant (luggers) at my requeſt would have laid as a leading mark at Gravelines Hook; the former performed this ſervice, and I embarked with

* Waſp, captain Edwards; Falcon, captain Butt; Dart, captain Campbell; Comet, captain Leef; Roſario, captain Carthew; Selby, captain Williams; Boxer, lieutenant Gilbert; Teaſer, lieutenant Robins; Biter, lieutenant Norman; Stag cutter, lieutenant Humphrys; Nile lugger, lieutenant Whitehead; Ann cutter, lieutenant Young; Kent, lieutenant Cooban; Vigilant lugger, lieutenant Dean.

thirty volunteers from the Andromeda in the latter; and through the whole of this ſervice I feel particularly indebted to the commanders of the ſeveral veſſels and cutters for their very ſteady conduct.

I encloſe a liſt of killed and wounded, and am ſorry to ſay capt. Leef, of the Comet, is among the latter, having been blown up. I have alſo to acquaint you, for their lordſhips' information, that, from the mangled and unhappy ſtate of many of the priſoners, I was induced to ſend a flag of truce with them into Dunkirk. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

H. INMAN.

Dart, off Dunkirk, July 8, 1800.

Sir,

Agreeable to the directions you honoured me with to board the eaſternmoſt of the enemy's frigates in Dunkirk roads, ſhould it be practicable, I have complete ſatisfaction in acquainting you, that about one A. M. I ſucceeded in carrying La Deſirée national frigate, mounting forty guns, long twenty four pounders, on the main-deck, with a complement of three hundred and fifty men, ſome of whom were on ſhore.

From your being ſo nearly ſituated to me during the attack, I have only to anticipate your approbation of the Dart's conduct; but as individual merit could not be diſtinguiſhed but by thoſe preſent, I truſt I may be permitted to ſpeak in terms the moſt gratifying of lieutenant M'Dermeit, who gallantly led the boarders on this occaſion, and who, I fear, will loſe his arm by a ſevere wound he received; Indeed I cannot ſay enough in praiſe of his gallantry in this unequal conteſt, having every reaſon to believe the enemy were fully appriſed of your intentions from the reſiſtance they made, and the preparations that were found on board.

Lieutenant M'Dermeit, with much preſence of mind, on being wounded, called to me he had poſſeſſion of the ſhip, but feared they would rally, and requeſted an officer might be ſent to take charge.—Lieutenant Pearce gallantly anticipated my wiſhes by jumping on board, completely repulſed the enemy who were rallying at the after-hatchway, inſtantly cut her cables, got her under ſail and over banks, which could not have been affected half an hour later. I alſo beg to ſtate Mr. Ingledon the maſter's conduct, as highly meritorious, in placing the Dart ſo completely on board the Deſirée, and who nearly loſt his life in ſupporting the boarders, by falling between the ſhips; indeed all the officers whom I had the honour to command, behaved in a manner that will ever merit my warmeſt acknowledgments; and when I think of the ſupport given me by my brave crew, I feel confident I ſhall never forget their loyalty and merit.

Incloſed I ſend you a liſt of killed and wounded, and am ſir, your very humble ſervant,

P. CAMPBELL.

To captain Inman.

A liſt of the French ſquadron in Dunkirk Roads on the evening of the 7th of July.

La Pouſuivante, of forty guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, wears a broad pendant, commodore's name Caſtagnie, chief of diviſion.

La Deſiree, of forty guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, commanded by citizen Deplancy: taken by his majeſt's ſloop Dart.

L'Incorruptible, of forty guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck.

La Carmagnole, of fifty guns, eighteen pounders on the main deck.

A return of the killed and wounded on board his majeſty's ſhips.

Dart, 1 killed, 11 wounded.—Comet, 2 wounded.—Biter, gun-veſſel, 2 wounded.—Ann (hired cutter) 1 wounded.—Kent (hired cutter) 1 wounded.

Names of officers wounded.

Comet, captain Thomas Leef, ſlightly.—Dart, lieutenant James M'Dermeit, badly: Mr. James Hall, maſter's mate, badly.—Biter, gun veſſel, Lieutenant Norman, commander, ſlightly.

SHIPS Captured from the ENEMY.

LE Vengeur of 16 guns, by the Indefatigable.

La Françoiſe of 12 guns, by the Loire.

L'Auguſte of 10 guns, by the Melpomene.

La Cruelle of ſix guns, by the Mermaid.

La Diligente of ſix guns, by the Calypſo.

One hundred and thirteen veſſels, captured or deſtroyed by the ſquadron under the command of ſir Hyde Parker.

One hundred armed and merchant veſſels, captured by lord Keith's ſquadron in the Mediterranean ſince the firſt of April.

WEST INDIA DOCKS.

THE ceremony of laying the firſt ſtone of the buildings of this magnificent undertaking, was performed on Saturday, July 12. The anniverſary of the day (12th July, 1799) on which the act of parliament for carrying the ſame into effect, received the royal aſſent.

The company aſſembled at the London tavern, at one o'clock, and moved in the following proceſſion to the iſle of Dogs:

The directors of the Weſt India dock company; and in the laſt of their carriages, the chairman and deputy chairman; then the lord chancellor, earl Spencer, lord Hawkeſbury, the right hon. William Pitt, the right hon. Henry Dundas, the right hon. Dudley Ryder, the right hon. Thomas Steele, the right hon. Sylveſter Douglas, ſir Joſeph Banks, bart. K.B. ſir Andrew Snape Hammond, bart. and a numerous train of members of parliament, including thoſe of the ſelect committee of the houſe of commons for the improvement of the port of London.

Soon after two o'clock, the proceſſion arrived at the works, where lord Carrington, and many other diſtinguiſhed perſonages of both ſexes had aſſembled to be preſent at the ceremony, which was conducted in the following manner:

The ſtone had been previouſly prepared to receive two glaſs bottles, one of which contained the ſeveral coins (gold, ſilver, and copper) of his preſent majeſty's reign, and in the other, the following inſcription, with a tranſlation thereof in Latin, were placed:

OF this Range of BUILDINGS
Conſtructed together with the Adjacent DOCKS,
At the Expence of public ſpirited Individuals,
Under the Sanction of a providential Legiſlature,
And with the liberal Co-operation of the Corporate Body of the CITY of LONDON,
For the diſtinct Purpoſe
Of complete SECURITY and ample ACCOMMODATION
(hitherto not afforded)
To the SHIPPING and PRODUCE of the WEST INDIES at this wealthy PORT,
THE FIRST STONE WAS LAID,
On Saturday the Twelfth Day of July, A. D. 1800.
BY THE CONCURRING HANDS OF
THE RIGHT HON. LORD LOUGHBOROUGH,
LORD HIGH CHANCELLOR OF GREAT BRITAIN;
THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT,
FIRST LORD COMMISSIONER OF HIS MAJESTY'S TREASURY, AND CHANCELLOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S EXCHEQUER;
GEORGE HIBBERT, ESQ. THE CHAIRMAN,
AND,
ROBERT MILLIGAN, ESQ. THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN,
OF THE WEST INDIA DOCK COMPANY;
The two former conſpicuous in the Band
Of thoſe illuſtrious Stateſmen
Who in either Houſe of Parliament have been zealous to promote, the two latter diſtinguiſhed among thoſe choſen to direct
AN UNDERTAKING
Which, under the Favour of GOD, ſhall contribute
STABILITY, INCREASE, and ORNAMENT,
TO
BRITISH COMMERCE.

The bottles being depoſited in the receſſes made to receive them, and alſo a plate with the directors' names engraved thereon, Mr. Tyrrell, the clerk and ſolicitor to the Weſt India Dock company, read the inſcription, and the noble and honourable perſonages named for that purpoſe, raiſed the ſtone (by means of four rings fixed thereto,) and laid it in the proper ſituation. The ſpectators then gave three times three hearty cheers, and declared their beſt wiſhes for the ſucceſs of the undertaking.

The band of the Weſt London militia attended, and played appropriate muſic before and after the ceremony.

After which the company viewed the extenſive works carrying on at the iſle of Dogs, and expreſſed great pleaſure and ſatisfaction at the ſpirited exertion manifeſted by the progreſs already made in a concern of ſuch magnitude.

The company afterward returned by water from Blackwall, in the barges belonging to the Admiralty and Navy Boards, &c. &c. which were in attendance on the occaſion.

An elegant entertainment was provided at the London Tavern, where the duke of Portland and ſeveral other noblemen and gentlemen of diſtinction joined the company, and the remainder of the day paſſed with great conviviality.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

JULY 5.

MONDAY, between eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon, a fire broke out at a wharf a little way above the Sun Tavern, at Chatham, which raged with dreadful violence upward of two hours. Both ſides of the main ſtreet are in one heap of ruins, from within three or four doors of the Sun Tavern to the Union Flag, and a very few of the houſes oppoſite that ſpace, toward the New Road have eſcaped. Unfortunately, when the fire broke out, it was low water in the river, which prevented a ſupply for a conſiderable time. A thatched farm-houſe and barn, about a quarter of a mile diſtant, were ſet fire to by the ſparks which the wind carried to it, and were totally deſtroyed, with a great quantity of hay. The loſs cannot at preſent be eſtimated, but it muſt be conſiderable, and the ſituation of many families truly deplorable. The greateſt praiſe is due to the officers of the Upper and Lower Barracks, and the men under their command, for their very great exertions on this lamentable occaſion.

JULY 10.

The following is a copy of the letter addreſſed to major gen. Coote, on the occaſion of his bringing the challenge of major Armſtrong before a court of law:

SIR, Horſe Guards, June 25.

'I have received his royal highneſs the commander in chief's directions to ſignify to you his majeſty's moſt gracious approbation of your conduct in reſpect to Mr. Armſtrong, late major in the 11th regiment of foot. His majeſty conſiders the conduct of Mr. Armſtrong in having endeavoured to ground a perſonal quarrel on the evidence which you gave, in conformity to your duty, on your oath, before a general court martial, as militating not leſs againſt the principles of public juſtice than againſt the diſcipline of the army. And his majeſty has been pleaſed to direct, that it ſhould be ſignified to you in the ſtrongeſt terms that, by having had recourſe to the laws of the country on this occaſion, you have diſplayed a ſpirit truly commendable in a ſoldier, and peculiarly becoming the ſtation you hold in his majeſty's ſervice, to which you have rendered a material benefit by furniſhing an example which his majeſty has ordered to be pointed out as worthy the imitation of every officer under ſimilar circumſtances.

In order that his majeſty's ſentiments on this head may be generally known, I have received his royal commands to tranſmit a copy of this letter circular, to commanding officers, with directions to cauſe it to be inſerted in the books of orders in their reſpective regiments.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. CALVERT, Adjutant-general.

JULY 15.

On Friday evening, a man ſuppoſed to be a maniac, got into St. James' palace, and behaved in ſo extraordinary a manner, that it was found neceſſary to ſecure him. On Saturday, he was examined before Mr. Ford, when the following circumſtances were related reſpecting his apprehenſion; Mrs. Bartoli, who has the care of the ſtate apartments in the palace, ſaid, that on Friday evening about eight o'clock, ſhe obſerved the priſoner enter the Guard-chamber, and ſuppoſing he wanted to ſee the apartments, went up to him and aſked him to that effect, but to which he made no reply, ſtill preſſing forward, he proceeded to the preſence chamber, and thence to the privy chamber, and tried the lock of the door leading to his majeſty's levee chamber, when, being extremely alarmed, ſhe deſired her daughter to call up one of the yeomen of the guards to turn the priſoner down ſtairs, which he did; in a few minutes afterward he endeavoured to come up again, on which he was ſecured; on ſearching him a large knife was found. On his examination, he ſaid his name was John England, that he was a drawing-maſter, and lodged in Weſtmoreland-ſtreet, St. Mary-le-bone; being aſked as to his motive for going to St. James', ſaid he was induced by the public; deſired to explain his meaning, ſaid he could not at preſent, as there was a particular reaſon

for it. On enquiry at his preſent and a former lodging, it appeared that he had been ſeveral times in a deranged ſtate, and that his friends were now in ſearch of him, to ſend him back to the infirmary, whence he had been lately diſcharged, being conſidered to be ſane. He was committed for further examination.—This is the fourth inſtance that has occured ſince the affair of Hadfield, on the 15th of May, of lunatics, or perſons pretending to be lunatics, endeavouring to force their way into the royal reſidence.

JULY 17.

Tueſday the ſeſſion ended at the Old Bailey, when John Brown, Mary, the wife of John Beckwith, Mary Beckwith, Mary Ann Fielding, Charles William Price, and Mary Smith, alias Hall, ſeverally received judgment of death.—Twenty-four were ordered to be tranſported for ſeven years, and Pierce Collets, for fourteen years; Sixteen were ordered to be impriſoned in Newgate; twenty-four were ordered to be impriſoned in the houſe of Correction at Clerkenwell; thirteen were ordered to be publicly whipped, and two privately.

The ſeſſions being ended, the ſame were adjourned until Wedneſday, the 17th day of September next.

Wedneſday the recorder made his report to his majeſty of the priſoners under ſentence of death in Newgate, who were convicted in May ſeſſions laſt, when John Newman, William Mead, and Richard Franklyn, were ordered for execution on Wedneſday, July 23.

JULY 20.

Yeſterday the gentlemen of Chriſt's hoſpital, adopted a plan, recommended and ſuggeſted by meſſrs. Dixon and Dawſon, wharfingers, of having the number on a plate ſuſpended from the cople of carts, ſimilar to the hackney-coaches, inſtead of the ſhaft, which will be the means of preventing carts carrying away goods from quays, or other places, without being obſerved. Laſt year the merchants very much complained of the neceſſity of ſuch a regulation being made.

JULY 29.

Yeſterday were received Paris Journals to the 26th inſt. The intelligence of an armiſtice having been concluded in Germany, and of a general ceſſation of hoſtilities having conſequently taken place on the 15th, is fully confirmed. The French keep poſſeſſion of all Suabia, part of Franconia, and Bavaria. They are to remain maſters of Coire, together with an immenſe line of formidable poſts. The Auſtrians are to retain the fortreſſes of Ulm and Ingolſtadt (which, however, are not at any time, during the continuance of the armiſtice, to receive more than ten days proviſions) and the Upper and Lower Engadine are likewiſe to be occupied by them. The territory between the line of Coire and the Engadine is to be conſidered as neutral.

His majeſty went in ſtate this day to the houſe of peers, and prorogued the parliament with a ſpeech from the throne.

BIRTHS.

LADY of lieutenant-colonel Frederick, at Chipping Sodbury, a ſon.

Lady of the hon. John Rodney, of Queen Ann-ſtreet eaſt, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

THE duke of Somerſet, to lady Charlotte Hamilton.

Rev. Robert Broadley, ſon of Peter Broadley, eſq. Southwark, to miſs Anna Maria Hayes, daughter of the late Dr. William Hayes, Kenſington.

Daniel Alexander, eſq. of Bexley, Kent, to miſs Anna Maria Broadley, daughter of Peter Broadley, eſq. of Southwark.

The hon. Charles Herbert, ſecond ſon of the earl of Carnarvon, to miſs Bridget Byng, fourth daughter of the hon. John Byng.

Captain Seymour, of the tenth light dragoons, to the hon. miſs Byng, youngeſt daughter of viſcount Torrington.

H. Slaughter, eſq. to the right hon. viſcounteſs Montague, widow of the late viſcount.

DEATHS.

WILLIAM Cruikſhank, eſq. ſurgeon.

John Stratton, eſq. of Artillery-place.

Viſcount Sydney.

Colonel Alexander Dow.

Daniel Giles, eſq. of Guildford-ſtreet.

Sir Robert Gooder, knt. aged eighty.

Alexander Hoſkins, eſq. of Hornby-hall.

Thomas Irving, eſq. inſpector-general of the imports and exports of Great Britain.

Samuel Clayton, eſq. of Enfield, Old-park.

James lord Perth, at Drummond-caſtle.

Duke de Duras, one of the peers of France.

Earl of Denbigh.

Bryan Edwards, eſq. M. P.

Viſcount Grandiſon.

Lawrence Spicer, eſq. of Abington; aged eighty-three.

Lady Anne Carlton.

Mrs. Scott, aged ninety-two, mother of lord Eldon and ſir W. Scott.

PROMOTIONS.

RIGHT hon. William Pitt, John Smyth, eſq. right hon. Sylveſter Douglas, Charles Small Pybus, eſq. lord Granville Leveſon Gower—Commiſſioners for executing the office of treaſurer of his majeſty's exchequer.

BANKRUPTS. From the GAZETTE.

JUNE 28.

J. BULMER, Sculcoates, otherwiſe Scowſcotts, Yorkſhire, ſhip-builder.

J. Wailwork, Manchester, innkeeper.

W. Harris, Pall-mall, engraver.

J. Knowles, Greenhead, in Yorkſhire, merchant.

W. Makinſon, Bolton, in Lancaſhire, muſlin-manufacturer.

E. Hanſon, and E. Aſſing, Charterhouſe-ſquare, merchants.

G. Jackſon the elder, Piccadilly, plumber.

JULY 1.

J. Frith, Ball-alley, in Lombard-ſtreet, money-ſcrivener.

JULY 5.

J. White, Perſhore, in Worceſterſhire, malſter.

G. Peterſon, Wapping-high-ſtreet, ſlopſeller.

R. Owen, Fareham, Hants, merchant.

R. Sarcom, Briſtol, looking-glaſs manufacturer.

W. H. Watſon, Whitchurch, in Salop, money-ſcrivener.

J. Fletcher, Clapham, Surry, merchant.

W. Fiſhwick, Whittle-in-le-woods, in Lancaſhire, cotton-manufacturer.

B. Turton, Coleman ſtreet, druggiſt.

JULY 8.

S. Cullingworth, Daventry, in Northamptonſhire, bookſeller.

W. Bateman, Durweſton-ſtreet, Marybone, baker.

J. Cook, Leeds, Yorkſhire, builder.

T. Oldham Chianer, Walſall, Staffordſhire, mercer.

R. A. Ethelſtone, Manchester, merchant.

F. Braithwaite, Leiceſter, dealer.

J. Raynes, Finſbury-ſquare, merchant.

R. Allen Boyde, Token-houſe-yard, merchant.

JULY 12.

V. Davies, Llangunllo, Radnorſhire, dealer.

T. Jenkin, Abchurch lane, dealer.

W. Kay, Birmingham, factor.

J. Falkner, Brown's-edge, Lancaſhire, ivory-comb-maker.

J. Lewis, and S. Cohn, Liverpool, and M. de Jongh, Manchester, merchants.

T. Cox, Bath, linen-draper.

J. Colton, Coſh, Yorkſhire, jobber.

J. C. Rieder, London-houſe-yard, St. Paul's, bookſeller.

A. Donald, Nuneaton, Warwickſhire, coal-merchant.

S. Bowring, Milk-ſtreet, hoſier.

W. Smith and J. Atkinſon the younger, Aldermanbury, merchants.

JULY 15.

J. Zamira, Bevis Marks, Houndſditch, grocer.

R. Dyde, and A. Scribe, St. Paul's-church-yard, haberdaſhers.

R. Pearſton, Meaſham, in Derbyſhire, butcher.

E. Mounſher, Cockerhill, Southampton, purſer of his majeſty's ſhip America.

JULY 19.

P. Conſtable, Billiter-lane, tea-man.

T. Lurcott, Charles-ſtreet, Tottenham-court-road, baker.

C. H. Hunt, Stratford-upon-Avon, in Warwickſhire, money-ſcrivener.

P. Weeks, Newport, Glouceſterſhire, innholder.

V. Walker, Great Kirby ſtreet, Hatton-garden, watch-caſe-maker.

W. Wells, Devizes, Wiltſhire, ſack-maker.

J. Potts, Biſhop Wearmouth, Durham, ſhip-owner.

T. Huband, Bromſgrove, Worceſterſhire, money-ſcrivener.

W. Warmington, Colyton, Devonſhire, lime-burner.

JULY 22.

T. Smith, Tunſtall, Staffordſhire, potter.

R. Rowell, Rugby, in Warwickſhire, grocer.

G. Fox, Henrietta-ſtreet, Covent-garden, taylor.

T. Cape, Lincoln, corn-factor.

JULY 26.

G. Dearlove, North ſtreet, Weſtminſter, coal-merchant.

J. Gerrard, Cannon-ſtreet, corn-factor.

T. Croyſdill, Cateaton-ſtreet, warehouſeman.

M. W. White, Sunderland, Durham, wine-merchant.

G. Burnand the younger, Manchester, coach maker.

D. Owens, Cheſter, chymiſt.

J. Bacon, Fulham, potter.

A. Jones, Lynn, Norfolk, ſilverſmith.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LYSONS' Hiſtorical Account of Middleſex, 4to, 11 7s, boards.

Sotheby's Georgics of Virgil, 8vo, 8s.

Carey's Latin Profody made Eaſy, 8vo, 6s.

Shield's Introduction to Harmony, 4to, 18s, boards.

Sturges' Guide to the Game of Draughts, 3s 6d, ſewed.

Companion to the watering and bathing Places, 3s 6d, ſewed.

Ormond, or Secret Witneſs, 12mo, 5s.

Perſian Lyrics, 4to, 15s, boards.

Wrangham's Sermons, 8vo, 7s.

Vince's Treatiſe in Trigonometry, 8vo, 14s, boards.

Nichols' Leiceſterſhire, part 4, 2l 12s 6d, ſewed.

Hayley's Poetical Eſſay on Sculpture, 4to, 1l 11s 6d.

Scientific Dialogues, 2 vol. 18mo, 6s.

Bingley's Tour round North Wales, 2 vol. 8vo, 1l 4s.

Tytler's Eſſay on Military Law, 8vo, 8s.

Alphonſo and Eleanora, 2 vol. 8s.

Dunning's Obſervations on Vaccination, 2s 6d.

Dallaway's Anecdotes of the Arts in England, 8vo, 12s.

Lane's Principles of Engliſh Farriery vindicated, 4s, ſewed.

Davy's Reſearches concerning Nitrous Oxide, 8vo, 12s.

Lipſcombe's Journey into Cornwall, 8vo, 6s.

Bartell's Obſervations on the Town of Cromer, 8vo, 3s 6d, boards.

Randal's State of the Hop Plantation, 2s 6d.

Wither's Digeſt of the Income Tax, 3s 6d, ſewed.

Payne's Hiſtory of Greece, vol. 1, 8vo, 9s, boards.

Ireland's Picturesque Views of the Inns of Court, royal 8vo, 2l 2s, boards.

Mercier's Picture of Paris, 2 vol. 8vo, 18s.

Aphoriſms on Education, 12mo, 3s 6d.

Syſtem followed by the Board of Agriculture further illuſtrated, 4to, 15s, boards.

Cullen's Principles of the Bankrupt Laws, 8vo, 10s 6d.

Thickneſſe's (Mrs.) School for Faſhion, 2 vol. 8vo, 14s.

Spirit of the Public Journals for 1799, 5s, boards.

Adelaide de Narbonne, 4 vol. 18s.

Julia, St. Helen, 2 vol. 9s.

Bird's Precedents of Settlements, 8vo, 10s 6d.

Steele's Eſſay upon Gardening, 4to, 1l 1s.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN,

July 19, 1800.

By the Winchester Quarter of 8 Buſhels.

Inland Counties.

	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Middleſex	140	5	——		54	2	48	3
Surry	140	0	——		58	6	49	8
Hertford	128	1	——		——		45	4
Bedford	133	5	94	4	56	6	48	3
Huntingdon	127	5	——		55	0	42	10
Northampton	120	4	76	6	55	10	38	6
Rutland	110	0	——		67	6	49	0
Leiceſter	116	3	——		55	2	50	10
Nottingham	125	6	——		62	6	62	2
Derby	121	6	——		——		58	6
Stafford	140	11	——		70	2	61	10
Salop	151	0	101	0	87	4	51	10
Hereford	148	2	102	4	81	0	53	4
Worceſter	149	4	——		65	2	56	7
Warwick	139	3	——		67	6	59	8
Wilts	147	0	——		65	8	50	4
Berks	139	10	——		51	3	47	6
Oxford	133	8	——		49	10	50	11
Bucks	129	4	——		53	9	47	9
Brecon	153	7	112	0	92	9	48	0
Montgomery	153	6	——		73	7	51	2
Radnor	134	8	——		87	6	47	11

Maritime Counties.

Eſſex	137	0	66	0	61	0	45	8
Kent	130	6	——		49	6	44	3
Suſſex	140	0	——		——		43	9
Suffolk	144	4	——		55	11	45	10
Cambridge	129	5	——		56	4	39	0
Norfolk	121	1	84	0	53	0	45	9
Lincoln	111	3	80	0	55	1	42	10
York	110	6	78	8	61	7	51	1
Durham	115	4	89	4	——		60	2
Northumberland	106	4	79	7	64	1	60	5
Cumberland	126	3	101	0	88	8	77	5
Weſtmorland	162	7	106	8	86	4	69	10
Lancaſter	137	0	——		79	10	69	8
Cheſter	137	6	——		84	2	72	8
Flint	123	1	——		——		——	
Denbigh	146	0	——		——		59	9
Angleſea	None bought for Sale						——	
Carnarvon	123	0	84	0	80	0	36	1
Merioneth	154	6	101	8	104	0	64	0
Cardigan	136	11	——		80	0	——	
Pembroke	123	6	——		78	0	——	
Carmarthen	140	4	——		79	2	38	8
Glamorgan	164	1	——		68	10	51	8
Glouceſter	136	0	——		56	10	58	8
Somerſet	158	8	——		60	8	45	4
Monmouth	167	6	——		96	0	——	
Devon	152	7	——		83	3	——	
Cornwall	138	0	——		71	4	34	0
Dorſet	148	6	——		69	0	49	0
Hants	148	11	——		61	6	42	8

Average of England and Wales.

Per Quarter	136	4	90	5	68	9	51	5

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27	161 ½	63 ⅛		82			18 ⅜	5 ⅝		61 ⅞	12 ⅛	4s. pre.		
28		63 ⅛	63⅜ a ⅝	81 ⅞		96 ⅛	18 ⅜	5 ⅝			12 ⅛	4		
30	161 ¾	63 ⅛	63⅜ a 64⅞	81 ⅞		96 ⅛	18 ⅜			62 ⅛		4		
1	161 ¾	63 ⅛	63⅜ a ⅝	81 ⅞		96 ⅛	18 ⅜	5 ⅝		61 ⅞		4		
2		63 ⅛	64 a ⅝	81 ⅞		96 ⅛	18 ½	5 ⅝		62		4		
3	162	63 ⅛	64⅜ a 65	81 ⅞		96	18 ¾			62	12 ⅛	4		
4	161 ¾	63 ⅛	64⅜ a 65	81 ⅞		96				62 ⅛		2		
5	162	63 ⅛	64⅜ a 65⅛	82		96 ⅛	18 ⅜	5 ⅝		62 ⅛	12 ⅛	2		
7	162 ¼	63 ⅛	4⅜ a 65⅛	81 ⅞			18 ⅜	5 ⅝		62 ⅛		2		
8	162	64	65⅛ a 65	82 ⅛		96 ⅝	18 ⅜			62 ⅛	12 ⅛	3		
9		64	65⅛ a 64⅞	82 ⅛		96 ⅝	18 ⅜	5 ⅝		62 ⅛	12 ⅛	5		
10	162 ¼	64	64⅛ a 65⅛	82 ⅛		97 ⅛	18 ⅜	5 ⅝	211	62 ⅛	12 ⅛	6		
11	162 ½	63 ⅞	64⅛ a ⅜	82 ⅛		97		5 ⅝	210 ¼	62 ⅛	12 ⅛	6		
12		63 ⅛	64⅜ a ⅝	82 ⅛		97	18 ⅜	5 ⅝			12 ⅛	6		
14	161 ¾	63 ⅛	64⅜ a ⅝	82 ⅛		96 ¾	18 ⅜	5 ⅝		62 ⅛	12 ⅛	6		
15	162	63 ⅛	64⅜ a ⅝	82 ⅛		96 ¾	18 ⅜	5 ⅝	210	61 ⅞	12 ⅛	6		
16		63 ⅛	64⅜ a ¾	82 ⅛		97	18 ⅜	5 ⅝	210 ½	62 ⅛	12 ⅛	6		
17		63 ⅛	64⅜ a ⅝	82 ⅛		97 ⅛	18 ⅜	5 ⅝	210 ¼		12	5		
18	163 ½	64	64⅞ a 65¼	83 ⅛		97 ⅛	18 ⅜			62 ¾	12 ⅛	6		
19	164	64	65⅛ a ¼	84		98 ⅝	19 ⅛	5 ⅝	212		12 ⅛	6		
21	164	64	65⅛ a ¼	84	97 ¼	98 ⅝	19 ⅛	5 ⅝		63 ⅛	12 ⅛	6		
22	163 ¾	64	65⅛ a 64⅞	83 ⅞	97 ⅛	98 ⅝	19	5 ⅝	211	63 ⅛	12 ⅛	6		
23	164 ⅜	64	65⅛ a ⅜	83 ⅞	97 ¼	98 ¼	19 ⅛	5 ¼		63 ⅛	12 ⅛	6		
24	166 ¼	65 ⅝	64⅞ a 65	85 ¼	98 ¼	99 ¼	19 ⅛	5 ¼	208	64 ¼	12 ⅛	6		
25		65 ⅛	64⅜ a ⅝	85 ¼	98 ⅜	99 ⅛			206 ¾			6		
26		65 ⅞	64⅜ a 65⅜	85 ½	98 ½	99 ⅝	19 ¼	5 ½		64 ¾	12 ⅜	6		
28		66 ⅛	65½ a 64⅞	85 ⅛	98 ¾	99 ⅝	19 ½	5 ⅞	207	65 ⅛	12 ½	6		

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